

THE
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The Library Journal

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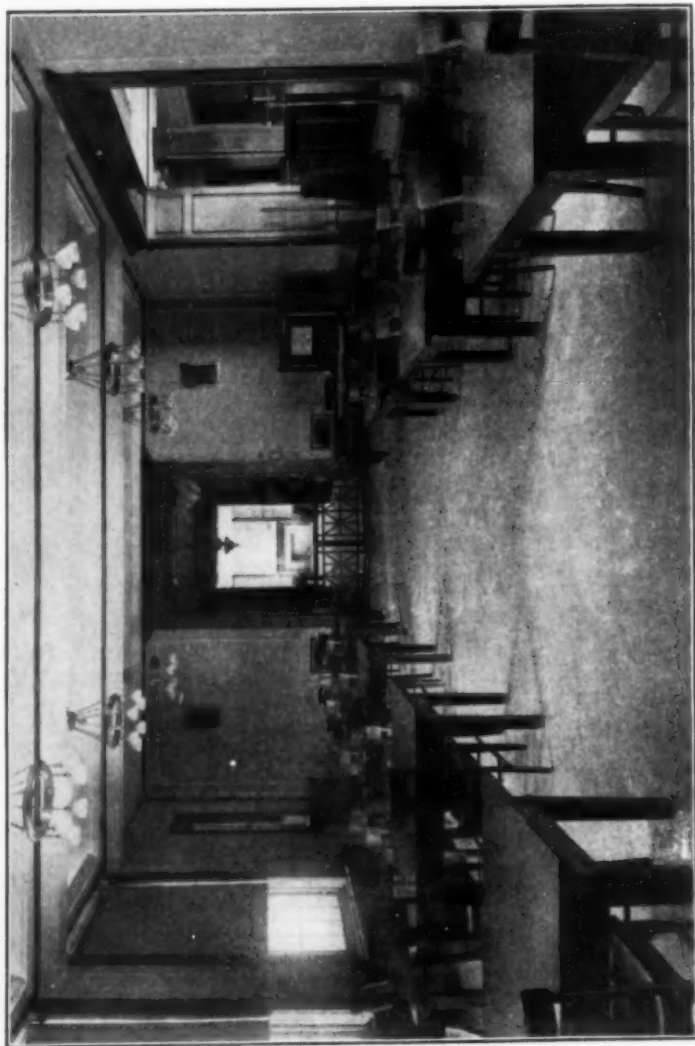
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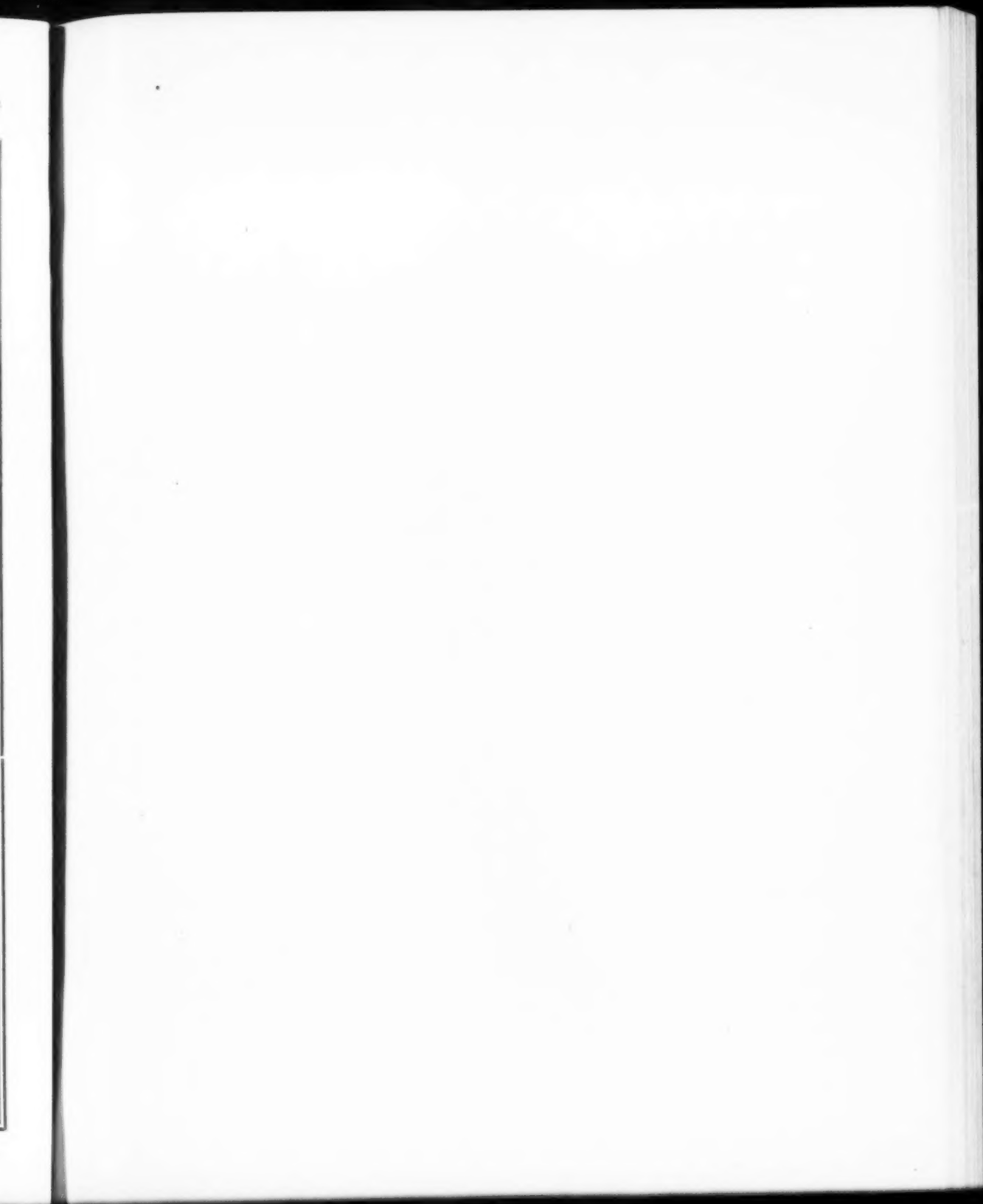
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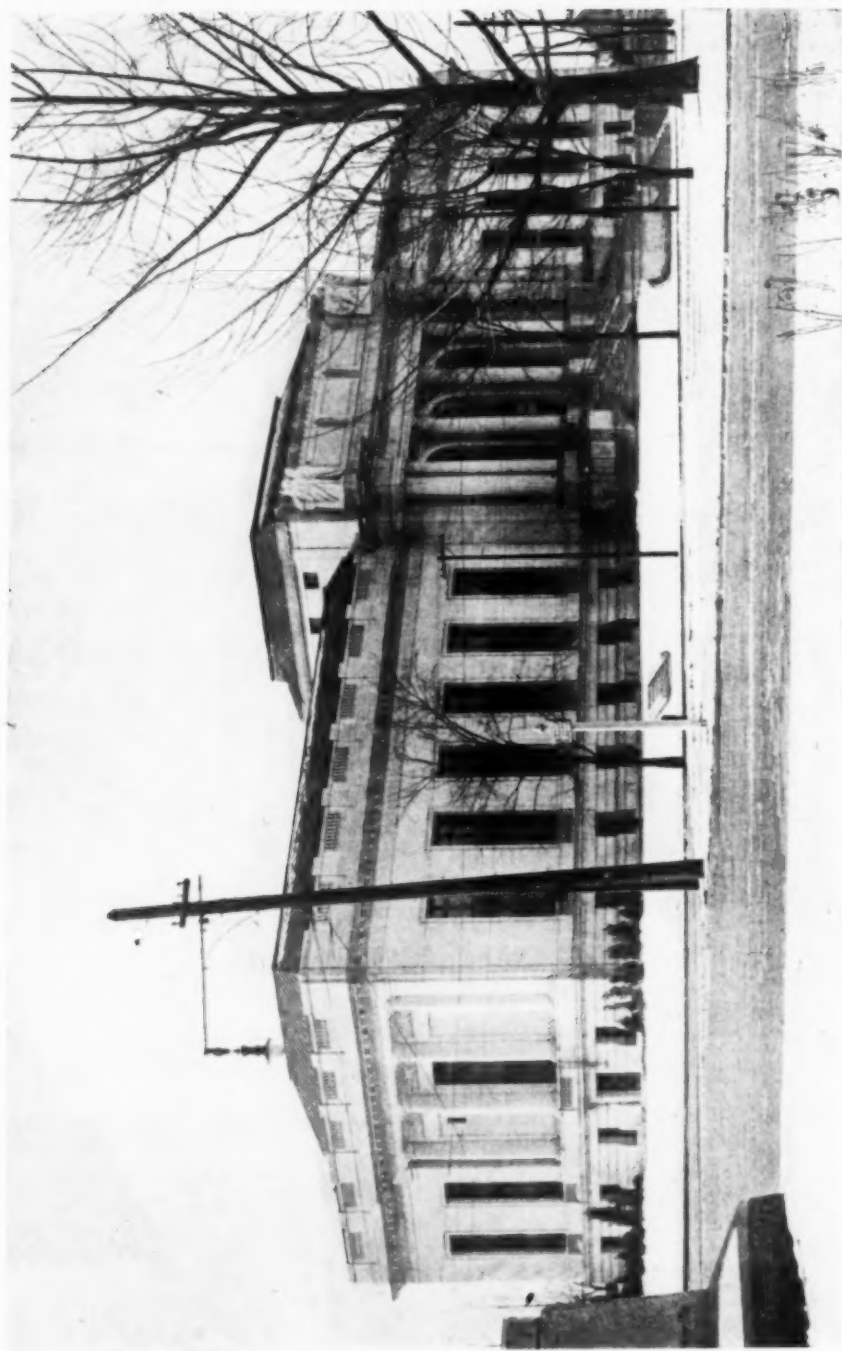
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OUR English brethren have fixed the date for the Oxford conference as Aug. 31, and are making special endeavors to obtain full representation from the United States as well as from Canada, and also from Australia and the British dominions and possessions generally, so that the conference of 1914, if not international in the full sense, shall be a representative pan-Anglican gathering. The Oxford program, as provisionally arranged, schedules several important subjects on which leading American members of the library profession are expected to speak, and the fact that the conference is to be held in the most historic and notable center of learning in the mother-country, adds emphasis to the invitation of kin across the sea. The A. L. A. Travel committee has presented plans for a European travel party via the Mediterranean, which will cover the exposition of the "Book" at Leipzig and reach England for the Oxford conference, returning thereafter at the pleasure of the individual voyagers. In 1877 a goodly delegation from America helped to form the original L. A. U. K.; in 1897 nearly a hundred American librarians made the memorable voyage to the London International Conference; and in 1910 some thirty participated in the third journey across sea in connection with the Brussels Congresses. The attractions of the travel plan should make possible a party for 1914 even larger than that of 1897, and it will be the hope of American librarians that such demonstration in force may be made as will convince our English colleagues of the pleasure and duty of making a return visit and crossing the continent in international harmony in 1915, even though the British Empire is not otherwise represented at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

THE bi-state meeting at Atlantic City of New Jersey and Pennsylvania librarians and their extra-territorial colleagues, which will be held this year March 6 and 7, will have the opportunity of welcoming New Jersey's new state librarian, who will be made none the less welcome because of the dissatisfaction with the method of his appointment, which cannot and should not pass unvoiced. Though his predecessor was doubtless a political appointee, in the days when a state librarianship was a perfunctory office, Mr. Dullard's appointment from political motives and for political reasons cannot be too severely reprobated. If the New Jersey press is to be believed, Governor Fielder had declined to reappoint Mr. Buchanan, despite the long years of service in which he had grown to be a practiced and useful librarian, because he was a Republican, and had notified the South Jersey Democrats that, as it was their turn to have a political "plum," they might name the new state librarian. And this in the state of Woodrow Wilson! Ohio through Governor Harmon and New Jersey through Governor Fielder have both taken a serious step backward in relegating their state librarianship to the spoils system, and the two governors have seriously hurt their party in the eyes of the large and increasing class who judge political parties by their works rather than by their professions, and support or condemn them at the polls accordingly. We are glad to be informed that Mr. Dullard himself urged the reappointment of Mr. Buchanan, was indisposed to accept the appointment himself until the governor made clear that he would not take this course, and is a man of executive experience and of administrative ability eager to do his part in upholding New Jersey's activities in the library field. Mr. Dullard has been appointed as a member

of the State Library Commission and is expecting to attend the library conferences, where, we may again assure him, he will find cordial personal welcome, with no thought of holding him responsible for the unfortunate course of the governor of New Jersey.

FOLLOWING the death of William C. Kimball, that of Frank A. Hutchins, of Wisconsin, makes another gap in the ranks of the men, none too many, who have come to the help of the library profession from outside its ranks. What Mr. Kimball was from the start to the New Jersey commission that Mr. Hutchins was to the Wisconsin Library Commission in its beginnings, and although of late years he has been incapacitated for work, what he did to start Wisconsin on its great work of library progress outlived his days of active usefulness and will have its influence for long years to come. Prematurely estopped in these later years by bodily paralysis, as the lamented Crunden was sundered from his work by the paralysis of his mentality, Mr. Hutchins will long be remembered, as will Crunden, because in the years of activity each man had accomplished much more than most men could do in prolonged lives of unimpaired work. These were men who accomplished so much in the fewer years given to them as to build for themselves broader and more lasting memorials than it is given to most of their fellow workers to build in twice their years.

At the meeting of the American Library Institute last year, the question of library pay came to the front in connection with Professor Johnston's paper on the need of recruiting the library profession from the ranks of college graduates. More than one of the library schools now makes the college diploma the *sine qua non* of admission, but the larger proportion of recruits come with

high-school rather than college education. Professor Johnston's paper recognized that the difficulty was due partly to the small pay of librarians, and although the figures which he presented from Princeton data were questionable generalizations as to the early earnings of men who went directly from college into business life, it is largely true that library salaries in the past have not been inviting. But it is also true that the library schools have been able to assure to their graduates immediate employment as no other professional schools have been able to do; and the data presented by Miss Rathbone from the experience of Pratt Institute Library School graduates show encouraging figures. Moreover, libraries are advancing in recognized public importance, as colleges have been advancing in recent years. A generation ago, college presidents and college professors were very poorly paid, and they are by no means overpaid now. But within this generation, with the large development of colleges and universities has come recognition of the fact that the president of an educational institution must be a great executive and that he must be supported by associates fairly paid. In like manner, the trustees of large library systems, as in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago and St. Louis, have come to see that they must have executives of large ability, who must be paid accordingly, and although the inadequate salary of the nation's librarian is still ridiculously small, there is a growing tendency to pay the heads of great libraries fairly well. Moreover, their development has meant a like advance in the importance and salary of heads of departments, while throughout the country, as Miss Rathbone's figures show, there is a decided increase of pay with increase of responsibility. Let us hope that the kindred professions of teacher and librarian may be more and more recognized by adequate pay.

REFERENCE BOOKS AS PUBLIC UTILITIES

II. SOME WELL-KNOWN DICTIONARIES COMPARED

By G. W. LEE, *Librarian, Stone & Webster, Boston*

"QUANTO diutius considero, tanto mihi res videtur obscurior."—CICERO.

Do you advise me to buy Webster's New International dictionary, or the New Standard, or the New Century, or Murray's? Which is best suited for the family? which for the business house? which for the professional man? which for the school? which for the public library?

To decide which dictionary is on the whole best for one's own purposes is not always easy. Still less so is it to decide which is the best for other people's; and after studying the matter, I am quite ready to exclaim with Simonides, who had been asked to define the nature of God: "By how much the more I consider, by so much to me the thing seems more obscure." I believe, however, that a systematic and trustworthy appraisal of these indispensable works of reference is entirely feasible. I believe that the American Library Association could engineer this through its executive office; and I believe that with the A. L. A.'s encouragement some one library, some one library school, or other institution, would gladly undertake it. It would, of course, be too much to expect, at the outset at least, to be able to tell men exactly which dictionary they would find most satisfactory for every purpose they might have in mind; but to approximate this far better than we now do by rule-of-thumb methods, seems to me easily possible, even though the purchase price or means at one's disposal, and the local availability for borrowing and consulting, would in many instances complicate the problem for the prospective buyer.

In Part I*, dealing with encyclopedias, I emphasized this point, making a plea for what might colloquially be called a *Reference book commission* (subsequently re-

ferred to simply as the "commission")—recognizing, of course, that the term more properly implies a government undertaking. In the present article I would consider chiefly a comparison of the following four much talked of dictionaries*: Murray ("The Oxford English"), the Century (dictionary and encyclopedia), the Standard, and Webster.

As a convenience for discussion, I select the following general headings: (1) Fullness, (2) Definition, (3) Pronunciation, (3a) Spelling, (4) Up-to-dateness, (5) Grammar, (6) Convenience, (7) Summary.

(1) FULLNESS

Murray, admittedly the fullest dictionary, is not completed yet, the quarterly signature for Oct. 1, 1913 (being a little further along the alphabet than that for Jan. 1, 1914), covering Tomba-Trahys, as part of volume 10, and coming some twenty-five years later than volume 1. This dictionary, when finished, will have something like 13,000 pages, about one-third as large again as the Century, and four times the size of the Standard or Webster; costing, in half morocco, \$130, or at the rate of one cent a page. We must remember, however, that Murray has none of the tabular or statistical data that has become so much a feature of other

* Murray: "The Oxford English dictionary: new English dictionary on historical principles; founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society. Edited by Sir James A. H. Murray, with the assistance of many scholars and men of science." *The Century*: "The Century Dictionary and Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language. . . ." *The Standard*: "Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language, upon original plans, designed to give, in complete and accurate statement, in the light of the most recent advances in knowledge, in the readiest form for popular use, the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and etymology of all the words, and the meaning of idiomatic phrases, in the speech and literature of the English speaking peoples, together with proper names of all kinds, the whole arranged in one alphabetical order." *Webster*: "Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, based on the International Dictionary of 1890 and 1900, now completely revised in all departments, including also a dictionary of geography and of biography, being the latest authentic quarto edition of the Merriam series."

* Published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of November, 1912, p. 587-593, and reprinted and available for distribution.

dictionaries. The fullness of Murray is in *etymology* and *definition*, going back in historical order as much as seven hundred years, to what might be called the beginnings of the English language, for the purpose of showing the authorities in the development of meanings. A characteristic treatment may be seen in its entry for the word *tonnage*. More than a column, or upwards of three thousand words, are devoted to this term. Authorities are quoted for the meanings to the number of fifty-five, ranging in date from 1422, for its definition as a wine tax (when it was spelled *ton-age*), to 1913, when for its definition as "a mode of reckoning the ton of cargo for freightage," there is a quotation from the regulations of the "W. I. (West Indies?) Atl. SS. Comps." As evidence of fullness on single words, Murray treats of the preposition *to* in eight pages, or in over thirty thousand words; while the Century requires but a page and a half (less than two thousand words); the Standard and Webster about equal, each less than a thousand words. Although proper names and foreign words that have not been well adopted into the English language are for the most part excluded by Murray, slang words are quite freely included. Thus we find the word *buster*, but not *Bombay* or *betula* (birch), while the other dictionaries give all three. Murray, however, gives the adjective *betulin* (pertaining to birch), while the others do not. It gives a dozen or so compounds of the Greek prefix *trachelo* (pertaining to neck), about as many as the Century or Webster, while the Standard, excelling in such derivatives, has upwards of fifty. Murray does not list *synonyms*; the others do, the Standard, noted for its abundance of synonyms, having also its unique entry of antonyms, *i.e.*, the opposite of synonyms. Thus, under *acute* it gives not only the synonyms *astute*, *cunning*, *discerning*, etc., but the antonyms *blunt*, *dull*, *heavy*, etc.

The Century, of twelve volumes (the eleventh and twelfth being the Cyclopaedia of names and the Atlas, respectively), is not far behind Murray in fullness of definition, except for the purposes of the philo-

logically-minded, while it has the added feature of being encyclopedic in the treatment of many terms. An example of such treatment may be seen in its discussion, a column long, of Electricity, apart from mere definition. It is not very strong in foreign terms.

The Standard has the well recognized feature of including a greater abundance of scientific terms than any of the others, its claim, in fact, being to have "over 450,000 living vocabulary terms, thousands more than any other dictionary"; to which the ready response comes, that it is easy enough to run in scientific compounds ad nauseam; to which the natural rejoinder comes, that what is one man's "ad nauseam" may often be another man's meat.

In the preface to Webster is the following statement: "Counting together the main words and derivatives in so far as they involve peculiarities of meaning, and the combinations or compound words and phrases, the present vocabulary has more than double the number of entries included in the next previous edition, that of 1900. According to an accurate count, the number of words printed in bold-faced type, together with the inflected forms that appear in small capitals, totals more than four hundred thousand."

(2) DEFINITION

Murray not only defines historically, but includes very much of the obsolete. Selecting the word *abandon*, for example, its first meaning, according to Murray, is *To subjugate absolutely*, and its second meaning is our ordinary one, *To give up absolutely*. Of eleven different meanings six are noted as obsolete; in the Century, of seven meanings, two are obsolete; in the Standard, of five meanings, one is obsolete, and in Webster, of five meanings two are obsolete. The Standard gives the obsolete meaning last, and it may be emphasized here that one of the special characteristics for which the Standard has many advocates is its insertion of definitions in the order of commonest usage, as contrasted with the historical order. It may be well to observe that the advantage herein is not so great as

claimed in the advertisement of the Standard because, for a vast majority of the words that we have occasion to look up, in a dictionary like Webster the commonest meaning is the first meaning. Murray and the Century are surpassingly rich in illustrative quotation, though the Standard and Webster are proportionately good.

For *synonyms* and the discussion of synonyms the Standard is superior in numbers, claiming to be the only dictionary that gives 7500 separate lists of synonyms, and discussions of more than 2300 synonymous terms. Such fullness in synonymy was also a characteristic of the old edition.* The Century, with about 7000 synonyms, and Webster, with decidedly less, are, however, hardly inferior to the Standard in the quality and the discussions of synonyms. Compare, *e.g.*, the three on the following terms: Accurate, Active, and Ancient, or almost any that have synonyms.

Exactness of reference is a prominent feature of Murray and the Standard. The Century, while apt to give exact references, often lets a quotation go with merely the author's last name; while Webster, except for Biblical references, regularly gives but the last name. By way of example, compare references under the term *absolute*. The following entry is characteristic of the Standard: "Such a thing as an absolute right of property has never existed. *R. T. Ely, Intro. to Polit. Econ., pt. iv, ch. 1, p. 214 (Chaut., 1889).*" In the Century, for the quotation under the seventh definition of *Absolute*, reference is given to "Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, iii;" while for the eighth definition it is simply "Mrs. Browning." Such an entry as the following is characteristic of Webster: "So absolute she seems and in herself complete. Milton."

Murray has no pictorial illustrations, the Century has more than the two others,

though no more in proportion to its size, while the Standard and Webster have about 7000 and 6000, respectively. For the letter Z, there is a total of 48 illustrations, of which but 5 illustrate the same object in all the three dictionaries, indicating that no one of the three includes every illustration that may be considered to the point, and that evidently there is no royal road to selecting them, except to avoid, as far as reasonable, illustrating the terms which predecessors have selected. Therefore, if illustrations in a dictionary mean much to you, buy all three, if you can afford to.

(3) PRONUNCIATION

Conceding that Murray is the work for scholarly definition of established words, I should hesitate before calling any one of the four the authority for pronunciation. Certainly Murray is not the generally accepted authority in the United States. *E.g.*, it would have us pronounce *clerk* as *clark*. The indispensable use of the big dictionary is for definition, though the most frequent use may well be for spelling or pronunciation, or other features in which faith is put because the book is at hand and we have the habit of consulting it. A smaller, comprehensive dictionary should generally suffice for most purposes other than definition.

Methods of indicating pronunciation in the three American dictionaries differ but little in essentials, except for the double entries of the Standard. The Standard and Webster have their keys to pronunciation on every page; Webster at the bottom, as heretofore, and the Standard at the top, as a new feature. Murray and the Century have their keys to pronunciation in the beginning, once for all. The Standard advocates the "*revised scientific alphabet*" for pronunciation, and as its reason no. 6 (in its circular of "fifty reasons why you should buy the New Standard") advances this as "the most exact and comprehensive system of pronunciation." Since there is a well-known controversy as to whether this system can generally be accepted, comment thereon may well be omitted here. The "Commission" might receive long treatises on the pros and cons. Note, however, that

* Because of the many features of the old edition, which from reading the "Fifty reasons" circular one might think were only in the new, we must not forget that the old Standard is not much inferior to the new except as to up-to-dateness. We find some supplementary features therein that are hardly included or traceable in the new, and likewise there is supplementary matter in Webster's *International* that has not been embodied in the New *International*. Hence let us not be too ready to dispose of our old editions.

a respelling substantially in accord with that of Webster is given after the new or scientific method, so that if you are not accustomed to the *new* you may find the *old* convenient. An interesting feature of the Standard is referred to in its reason no. 24, "The only dictionary that presents a *consensus of Correct Pronunciation* by the decisions of a Committee of Twenty-five Experts from the leading educational institutions of the English-speaking world." A good feature, revised from the preceding edition. There are over two thousand such entries included in this supplementary part of the Standard. Would that all of the dictionaries gave us a similar table, that we may have the satisfaction of seeing how large a proportion favor this or that pronunciation!

(3A) SPELLING

Spelling is closely related to pronunciation. Here, again, Murray is not in accord with American practice, which does not favor the British spelling of *harbour*, *honour*, *traveller*, etc., inserting the *u* and the double *l*. In the matter of simplified spelling, the Standard has gone the furthest. As reason no. 32 it offers: "The only Dictionary that includes in its Vocabulary the simpler spellings of English words recommended for adoption by the Simplified Spelling Board." To include them in the vocabulary is a good feature; but ought they not to be included in their alphabetical order in every instance, as well as accompanying the conventional form? For instance, "thru" is put with "through" as a secondary spelling, and "forfit" with "forfeit," but were a foreigner or one not familiar with the English language to look for either of these reformed spellings he might not readily find them. Webster does not give "forfit," but does give "thru" in the lower section, in its alphabetical order. Let such out-of-alphabetical-sequence alternatives be entered twice. The Century has its "List of amended spelling," with rules of the Simplified Spelling Board at the end of volume 10, after the Zs, but it gives only the more commonly accepted

spelling in the general vocabulary. *E.g.*, *thru* is given in the appendix to volume 9, but *forfit* is not given in either part of volume 4 in which *forfeit* belongs.

(4) UP-TO-DATENESS

Murray's up-to-dateness is obviously of a sliding scale, and perhaps such a scale will be furnished with the last instalment. We must not expect to find *aviation* in the first volume, of more than twenty-five years ago, yet we may half expect to find in the final volume such a term as *Zeppelin*, for a type of airship. The Century's recent revision I find dated in the preface as July 1, 1911, though I note a recent copyright entry as of 1913. The revision was not so far reaching as to make it, like the Standard and Webster, "new from cover to cover;" yet it was more of a revision than the public readily believes. The prospectus shows great revision. The fact, however, that the contents of the two comparatively recent supplementary volumes are not worked into the main vocabulary (but "with revision and further additions, have been incorporated in the present edition, being distributed among the several volumes in accordance with the part of the alphabet comprised in each") makes the public skeptical as a prospective buyer; while the need for looking in possibly two places for a word (even though properly reminded to do so by an asterisk), contributes to the hesitation to purchase. Naturally, too, we ask ourselves, "If there is so much revision, have there not been words here and there crowded out so as to allow of getting the entire content into the same number of pages as heretofore?" Personally, I am of the opinion that a thorough-going search would show that comparatively little of any consequence has been omitted. As evidence that there are omissions, however, I would cite the word *acesaloid*, a term too technical for the other dictionaries, and appearing only in the Century supplement before the latest revision. It means "related to or resembling a beetle of the family Aesaloidae," obvious enough to those who are likely to

use it or refer to it, and because of its obvious meaning evidently allowed to give place to one of the many new words of the *aero* series close by in the alphabet.

The New Standard, whose Introduction is dated Aug. 1, 1913, has been much advertised for its revision. In applying test words for recency we find it has definitions of *feminist*, *hangar*, *sabotage*, *spug*, *syndicalism*, and *tango*; but not *cafeteria*, *Montessori*, *dasheen* (the potato substitute), or *multigraph*. None of these are in the Century or Webster, unless in a recent issue, having changes too slight to warrant its being called a revised edition. Murray gives *hangar*, but didn't know it was to be the regular term for the flying machine garage. Geographical and statistical lateness has its advantages, of course; but because dictionary makers can so readily incorporate it with their latest issue, those of us who care for such things should be wary of purchasing any large dictionary that we recognize as having a rival without first sounding to see if the rival has not been, or is not about to be, corrected to a later date.*

(5) GRAMMAR

Murray touches but little upon grammar; neither does the Century. They both have something to say about *shall* and *will*, *had better*, and doubtless other words and expressions, the Century going further into such matters than Murray; but neither refers to *would better* or throws much light on a majority of questions cited in this section from our library list. The Standard endeavors to serve as a grammar and rhetoric, claiming (no. 11) to be "the only Dictionary that contains rules governing grammatical and rhetorical construction." There do not appear to be rules in this dictionary covering *all* grammatical and rhetorical construction, though rules are given for

spelling and pronunciation, but not for punctuation or syntax. The *faulty diction* supplement of the old edition has been incorporated for the most part.

Another claim (no. 12): "The *only* Dictionary that makes a point of systematically correcting the common errors of speech." The old Standard has its nine pages of Examples of faulty diction, which are absorbed, with reasonable condensation and some omissions, into the new. It would be a great and useful achievement for a dictionary to answer the many questions of correct English that are stumbling-blocks for this person and that. I can see, however, that there might be some difficulty in indexing them so as to be readily found when wanted. In spite of the Standard's good attempt to cover the field, there is much that escapes it. Two examples are the use of the word "aggravate" and of the expression "these kind." It is common for people to correct one another on the use of *aggravate* for *irritate*. The New Standard, by way of discussion, in addition to the colloquial definition, says: "To *aggravate* is etymologically to increase in weight, hence in gravity, severity, or intensity. A disease or other evil may be *aggravated*, but not a person." Webster makes short work of this in its definition no. 5: "To exasperate; provoke; irritate. *Colloq.*" *Colloquial*, however, is not necessarily condemnatory for conversational purposes according to Webster's definition of the term, and one could wish it less non-committal. I cite the comparison by way of commending the discussions on pros and cons of language in which the New Standard abounds. And yet the very common expression, "These kind of things," or similar expressions wherein the plural demonstrative (these) governs the singular (kind), I do not find discussed in the New Standard; whereas in Webster we have the following observation under the noun *kind*: "From its adjectival force, *kind of* before nouns in the plural came to take incorrectly a construction with verbs, pronouns, demonstratives, etc., in the plural; as, these *kind of* knaves. *Still Colloq.*"

It has been the experience of our library

* The preface to the New International is dated July 1, 1909; but the note added to the preface in a later impression, dated Jan. 1, 1913, says: "The publication of the returns of the decennial censuses taken in 1910 and 1911 by the leading nations of the world has made available a great amount of statistical material that is now incorporated in 'The pronouncing gazetteer.' In addition to this, numerous changes and additions of a minor nature have been made throughout the book."

to make much wider use of dictionaries than consulting them merely for definition, spelling, and pronunciation. Our classified list of questions asked and answered, with record of sources of information, reveals under the group having to do with grammar a diversified number of queries on business English, several of which we have failed to find answered by any of our dictionaries. Characteristic are the following, abridged somewhat from our collection, the comments on which I supply partly from the records and partly from further search:

(None answered by Murray, unless words to that effect.)

1. Which is correct, "This *size* envelope" or "This *sized* envelope?" (Murray, the Century, the Standard and Webster give *sized*.)

2. Should we speak of "for a period *ended*" or "for a period *ending*?" (Not found in dictionaries, but various reports show a preponderance of "period *ending*.")

3. In the sentence, "Each company *began* paying dividends *since* the panic of 1907," is the word "began" compatible with the word "since"? (No satisfaction from dictionaries, but made offhand suggestion to recast sentence.)

4. Should we use "in reliance *upon*?" (All four cite "reliance *on*," which is probably better than "upon," which is also cited by Murray.)

5. Which is correct, "*ought never* to be" or "*never ought* to be?" (No help from dictionaries. Needed to consult a grammar, from which it appeared that the second form was preferable.)

6. Spelling of "*Summa cum laude*" (Standard, and lower half of page in Webster; not in Century.)

7. How to indicate the plural of the French proper noun *Louis*. (No satisfaction from the dictionaries, but learned from a "French Composition" that the article is pluralized instead, e.g., *Les Louis*.)

8. The proper way to address Lord A. of B., in a business letter. (No satisfaction from dictionaries. The Century does not give forms of address; the Standard gives a good list under "form," which is sugges-

tive, but the decision was, in accordance with the advice of one of our office members, who has had much experience in such matters, to make the address "Lord A. of B., Dear Sir;" etc., according to the American practice. Webster does not give forms in the New International, but does insert them in the "Little Gem," which one is apt to mislay or forget about.)

9. Correct form of address on envelope to a *doctor and his wife*, "Dr. and Mrs. John Blank," or "Dr. John and Mrs. Blank?" (Not in the dictionaries. Consulted a book on business letter writing, which recommended "Dr. John and Mrs. Blank," but we took exception to this, and from our own judgment recommended "Dr. and Mrs. John Blank.")

10. How to address a *firm of ladies*. (Murray, Standard and Webster all give "Mesdames" as the plural for "Madam," from which one concludes that the letter reads "Dear Mesdames." The Century gives "Mesdames" only as the plural of "Madame," and not of the Anglicized form. Webster's "Little Gem" gives forms of address and answers the question directly in the subdivision under "Common forms of address." Why should a matter requiring so little space not be included in Webster's big dictionary?)

11. Which is correct, "*Smith, John Henry, Jr.*," or "Smith, Jr., John Henry?" (Should like to find an answer for this in the dictionary, but, assuming it was not there, found the style in the Cumulative book index, "Smith, John Henry, Jr.")

12. In quoting, at the end of a sentence should the final *quotation mark* come *before the period* or after it? (No satisfaction from the dictionaries, but found the answer in Bigelow on "Punctuation," the quotation mark coming always after the period—it being otherwise in the case of a semicolon or an exclamation point.)

13. Is it correct to speak of "*The hoi polloi*," where "Hoi," itself, in Greek means "The?" (I improvised this question myself for this occasion, as it is characteristic of what is asked of this library. The expression is given in the Standard and Webster, but not in the Century, while neither

gives any advice as to whether or not "The" should precede the expression.)

I hope that in the near future we shall have a book that settles the thousand and one interrogations as to good English in business life, and it seems to me the New Standard tends this way more than Webster. Would that all libraries, library schools and colleges might collect mooted questions on matters of English composition and refer them to the makers of our dictionaries, not only for immediate answer, but for attention in the next revision of their work!

(6) CONVENIENCE

By convenience I mean not only typography and the general ease of handling, but the satisfaction in finding brought together in a single publication a wide range of useful information that is easily located in the book. Murray, as noted before, adheres more strictly than others to the bare dictionary idea: pronunciation, spelling, derivation, and definition. The others have also synonyms and illustrations, as referred to under (2) *Definition*, also proper names (the Century having a separate volume for this and an atlas volume), while the Standard and Webster have many tables (such as comparisons of coins, measures, weights, etc.), and much else, such as we find, or used to find, in appendices. It may be convenient to know that Murray omits all this, as thus we are not disappointed in our hopes. The *type* in Murray, though small for the most part, is black and prominent for the principal vocabulary entries, the words beginning, however, with *capital letters*, which would be a decided inconvenience had proper names been freely included. (E.g., it does include *American* and *Asiatic* and a comparatively few others.) The change in the new Webster in this respect is worthy of note—no longer capitals for every entry. Obviously, it is inconvenient to have *different parts of Murray so widely differing in date*, but perhaps after the final volume appears we shall have a revised edition of the whole.

The advantage of a *single volume*, such as the Standard and Webster still offer, is

obvious, though almost necessitating a dictionary stand. The *two-volume* editions of the Standard and of Webster are particularly acceptable to those who would keep them in a bookcase. The interesting innovation of the *one alphabetical order* of the Standard is an obvious convenience, though it has its disadvantages. It has not been found possible to include population figures in the consolidated vocabulary, because, I presume, of the difficulty in revising when the statistics are out of date. Hence for population we need to look in the still needed addenda.

There are several other features of convenience claimed by the Standard, some of which have been mentioned under (2) *Definition*, e.g., *antonyms* (5000); *group illustrations*, with plate pages, including several branches of the public service (*fire, police, post office*, etc.), also *safety appliances*—all conveniences, though the thicker paper needed for the plates stands in the way of manipulating the leaves for general purposes, as these stiffer plate pages catch the fingers. The listing or tabulation of *cognate terms*, such as African tribes, battles, flowers, grasses, etc., is a good feature, though Webster tends to do this more and more, as in common with the Standard it does for elements, measures, weights, etc.

A minor feature of the Standard, but well worth imitating, is the giving the *antidote* to each poison under the poison itself, as well as repeating it under the name of the antidote. Thus, under *carbolic acid* we have the following statement: "It is a caustic poison, largely used as an antiseptic and disinfectant, especially in surgery, and its antidotes are epsom salts, alcohol, and heat." Likewise it gives the name of the *female* of an animal under the name of the male, in addition to its regular vocabulary entry: e.g., it says under *hart*, "the female is called the *roe*." (Let all the dictionaries do the same!) The placing of the key at the top of the page is another feature that usage may prove to be the proper one to follow.

The inclusion of addenda matter in the regular vocabulary may prove a doubtful expedient, as it is so unnatural. Why not,

for instance, have the list of "more important writers" in the appendix instead of under *Author*, and cross-reference it under *Author*?

Perhaps the best known feature of the Standard is its placing the *common meaning first*, as it did in its original edition, the etymology last, and its spelling Greek words with English letters. Doubtless the Greek scholar would prefer to see Greek words spelled with Greek letters, but certainly English letters could not prevent his knowing the meaning. The general aim to have the Standard serve the greatest number of people in the shortest time is apparent in many of its aspects, though it can hardly claim to be the scholar's dictionary. Personally I like the historical order, and particularly the etymology first, for which I offer the rather trite argument, apropos of what we say of Latin and Greek: If you do not study these in school you never will; so if you do not cast your eye over the etymology in the beginning, you are likely not to take the trouble to do so at the end.

A startling innovation in Webster is the *divided page*. People are apt to think that in the lower half are to be found only obsolete words, but the publishers' statement is worth noting, as follows: "The division into two sections serves a double purpose: it facilitates convenience of consultation, and it also effects a great saving of space and corresponding increase of matter. The principle of the new arrangement is this: the several vocabularies formerly given separately—Foreign phrases and proverbs, Scripture names, Names of fictitious persons, Abbreviations—have been incorporated with the general vocabulary. Every page now contains all the titles that fall alphabetically between the first and last title words. To the lower section of the page are relegated the foreign phrases, abbreviations, etc.; also words wholly obsolete, obsolete variants, uncommon dialect words, scientific terms of rare occurrence, words defined only by a cross reference, and in general that part of the vocabulary in most infrequent use." In this library we have found the divided page workable, though it took some time during the four

years we have had the New International to become used to this new style of make-up.

It is unsatisfactory to compare the Standard and Webster as to appendices, because, particularly with the former, so much in the new edition has been incorporated into the vocabulary. The "History of the world, told day by day," a new and unique appendix of the Standard, may be useful on rare occasions.

The thin paper editions of dictionaries are likely to be a feature of popular demand. I understand that the publishers do not especially fancy them. I have a thin Webster. It is easy to lift and nerve-racking to use hurriedly or steadily, as one would naturally expect.

(7) SUMMARY

To arrive at a just estimate of the value of various dictionaries, it is necessary to look at them from diverse points of view. The man of business and his stenographer generally need a dictionary for a different purpose from the clergyman, the college professor, or the householder; and in the following summary I have in mind the various needs.

Murray ("Oxford English"): Completed nearly through the letter T, after beginning with A some twenty-five years ago, so that each successive volume is more up-to-date than its predecessors. The largest of the dictionaries, and confined strictly to words of the English language, their derivation and definition, in historical order, based on quotations, for which exact references are given. Addenda and all supplementary statistics rigidly omitted, even to the exclusion of proper names. "British" in pronunciation and spelling, which differ in many instances from established American practice. A splendid source book within its field, and particularly for the scholar. It would, of course, not be satisfactory as the *only* large dictionary of any public library in America. The Concise Oxford, a one dollar publication (1911), and widely sold in the United States, is largely based upon Murray, but includes phrases from all languages.

The *Century* (dictionary and encyclopedia): Twelve volumes (I-X, vocabulary; XI, names; XII, atlas). All the volumes revised for the new edition of 1911, and enlarged over previous edition by an appendix of two volumes of 1909 (also revised to 1911), whose contents have been distributed as addenda to the other volumes, according to the respective letters of the alphabet. Full, to encyclopedic, in definition, with illustrative quotation and synonym; also abounding in pictorial illustrations. Of high reputation for pronunciation and spelling. Very little of an addenda nature, apart from proper names and atlas, though with appendix to volume X of amended spellings. Almost indispensable to any public library of city or town.

The *New Standard*: A revision to 1913 of the *Standard*; in one or two volumes, as desired. Notably full in terms of varied description, and in synonym and discussion of same, but with less of the obsolete. Good as a check list of scientific compounds, hence for the foreigner who may be studying the English language. Gives meaning first, etymology last. Full in illustrative quotation, with exact page and date references, also in pictorial illustration. Special features: cognate terms grouped and several plates showing groups or departments and features of public service. The matter generally included in addenda worked into the vocabulary, including proper names, geography, etc. Still some addenda, including consensus on pronunciation, and notably the new feature of chronological history according to day of the year. Reformed spelling included for most words, after the regular entry in the vo-

cabulary, and incidentally well up-to-date in the inclusion of recent terms. Several minor features, such as hints on correct English, inclusion of antidotes, etc. A popularly arranged and good all-around dictionary, particularly for office and journalistic use.

Webster (New International): Revision to 1909, with minor revisions in succeeding impressions. In one or two volumes, as desired. Vocabulary with double the number of words over the previous edition (1900), but not so full as the *Standard*, whose scientific compounds are a notable feature; fuller, however, in obsolete terms and etymology. Concise and generally ample in definitions. Quotations illustrative of meaning plentiful, but with reference merely to author's name. Good in synonym and discussion of synonym. Fewer illustrations than the *Standard* and fewer plates, but all well chosen. Orthodox in spelling, with recognition of variance, fair in discussion as to grammatical use and good taste. Supplemental material in the nature of gazetteer, history, names, etc., but also considerable of former supplement worked into the vocabulary, more especially into the lower half of the divided page—a new departure. Dictionary of long standing and reputation for all-round usefulness. More for the scholar than the *Standard*.

Prices of the dictionaries range from \$12 for trade editions of the *Standard* and *Webster* to \$130 or more for *Murray*.

Mention of other dictionaries, large and small, will need to be postponed for a possible further article, which may also supplement the preceding one on encyclopedias.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

III. INFORMATION DESK

*Jack Spratt could read no rhyme
His wife could read no prose.
To find one book to suit them both
What would you propose?*

—Renée B. Stern.

SALARIES OF LIBRARY SCHOOL GRADUATES

BY JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director, Pratt Institute School of
Library Science*

IT has been thought that the results of a questionnaire recently sent out by the Pratt Institute Library School to its graduates may not be without interest for the profession at large. There are nowhere in print, so far as I am aware, recent statistics giving details as to the conditions of employment, salaries, hours of work, vacations, etc., for so large a number of trained librarians as are here presented.

Whether these results can be taken as representative for the graduates of other library schools, I cannot say. Judging from our experience, the classes whose members have been out in the field from ten to twenty years show the highest salary averages, so that library schools established since 1900 would probably not average as well as Pratt Institute, while an older school would doubtless show higher averages for its earlier classes at least.

Questionnaires were sent out to 284 graduates now in the field, 267 of whom responded. Of these 262 are in active work; 160 of them are employed in public libraries, 39 in college and school libraries, 30 are in special libraries, 18 are in federal or state libraries (including library commissions).

The 262 represent 23 classes and earn (excluding three who are doing private cataloging or other piece work) a total salary fund of \$282,340, or an average salary of \$1081. Salary statistics were first collected by the school in 1896 when there were six classes in the field, at which time the average salary was \$607. An average for the last six classes (1908-1913), which is a fair basis of comparison, is \$901, ranging from \$773 for the graduates of 1913 to \$1138 for the class of 1908. That would indicate that the average salary paid trained workers during their first six years of service has risen from \$607 in 1896 to \$901 in 1914, or nearly 50 per cent. The average salary paid our graduates in

1910, when the last statistics were gathered, was \$939 as against \$1081 in 1913, showing a gain of \$142 in three years. There were 131 salaries over \$1000 reported in 1913 when there were only 84 in 1910.

A classification by kinds of position shows 76 librarians with an average salary of \$1176. This number includes 42 librarians of public libraries with an average salary of \$1189, the range being from two at \$600 to one at \$3600; eight high school librarians with a range of \$720 to \$1400, the average being \$1181; seven normal school librarians with an average of \$1209, and twelve librarians of special libraries with an average of \$1295. Ten librarians of private schools and small colleges whose salaries only average \$1000 help bring down the average for librarians, but in many of these cases, easy hours and long vacations compensate for a smaller wage.

Heads of departments, 43 in all, receive an average salary of \$1208, libraries large enough for a classified service paying more to department heads than many small libraries can give their librarians. Analyzing these figures we find 12 head catalogers with an average salary of \$1223, 10 heads of circulation departments with an average of \$1324, 8 reference librarians averaging \$1088, 7 heads of special reference departments averaging \$1257. Of other department heads, supervisors of children's work, heads of order departments, of departments of extension and instruction, there are too few to make the average significant.

There are 23 branch librarians among our graduates receiving an average of \$1023, with a range of from \$720 to \$1500, and six first assistants in branches who receive an average salary of \$870.

In children's work there are 14 children's librarians who average \$949; counting in with these three supervisors of children's departments raises the average to \$1271.

Nine assistants in children's rooms average \$654.

Besides the 8 head catalogers there are 34 catalogers, whose work is not administrative in nature, who receive an average salary of \$948 with a range of from \$600 to \$1500.

Nine assistants in circulation departments receive an average of \$751 with a range of from \$650 to \$1020. Five reference assistants receive an average of \$756; 10 assistants in special libraries receive \$1036 on the average, and 11 miscellaneous assistants whose duties refuse to be classified receive an average of \$753.

Grouping by the size of the employing library gives results that are interesting, though in many cases the groups are too small to be conclusive and are hence not included here. Forty libraries under 10,000 volumes pay an average salary to the librarian of \$963. But this group includes most of the high school and normal school libraries where conditions and standards differ from those of the average public library. Excluding these we find an average salary of \$903. Twenty-eight libraries of 10,000 to 50,000 volumes pay an average salary of \$1172 to their librarians. Excluding one New England library of over 20,000 that pays its librarian only \$600 would bring the average up to \$1192. Six libraries of from 50,000 to 150,000 volumes give an average of \$2400 to their librarians.

Six branch librarians in library systems of from 100,000 to 200,000 volumes get an average of \$820; in libraries of 200,000 to 500,000 volumes, five branch librarians get \$1005, while in systems of over 500,000 volumes, twelve branch librarians average \$1095.

There is less difference in the salaries of catalogers in libraries of different size. Five head catalogers in libraries of from 50,000 to 100,000 volumes get an average of \$1280; in libraries of 100,000 to 200,000 the same number receive an average of \$1295; assistant catalogers in the first instance receive \$856 while in the second \$974.

A grouping of executive positions by the number of persons over whom supervision

is exercised showed significant results. Those having but one person under their direction, of whom there were 21, get an average of \$892. Twenty-seven persons responsible for two assistants' work average \$990; 19 who are responsible for the three persons receive \$1037 on the average; a fourth subordinate raises the salary of 13 executives to \$1042. Twelve having headship over five assistants receive \$1260. Twenty having from 6 to 10 under them are paid at an average rate of \$1266; eight receiving an average of \$1454 exercise authority over from 10 to 20 persons; five chiefs over 20 to 30 subordinates average \$1560, and five having from 30 to 100 under their charge average \$2135. Beyond that the number is too small for grouping, but the salaries increase rapidly.

It would be interesting to see how far the circulation of a library entered into the problem, but unfortunately, not anticipating its desirability, the questionnaire did not include a request for circulation statistics, and to discover the latest figures for all the libraries involved would take more time than is feasible, and a further analysis showing the average salary for executive positions, in which the size of the library, amount of responsibility, and type of position are combined, is also impossible for the same reason.

A word before closing as to hours and vacations. Forty-two hours a week is still the schedule in 66 cases, but 114 persons work less than 42 hours a week, while only 36 report more than 42 hours a week, 38 work 40 hours a week and the average for all is 40½ hours; 23 reported that no specified time was required of them.

A month's vacation is preponderatingly the amount allowed in public libraries; it is almost universal except for heads of departments, some of whom report two months. Only 41 report less than a month, and these are mainly in business and special libraries, while 43 report more than four weeks, these being in educational libraries, for the most part. So many of these have 8 to 10 weeks, however, that they bring up the average vacation to six weeks.

Summing up we find that while in

1899, when a similar questionnaire was sent out, the average graduate of the school worked 42½ hours a week with 4 weeks and 5 days vacation for \$686 a year, in 1913 the same average person works 40½ hours a week, has 6 weeks vacation and receives \$1081 a year. May not these figures be taken as indicative of a general upward tendency in the profession at large toward better conditions of work and more adequate pay?

FOR THE LIBRARIAN'S STUDY

"The librarian who does not read, is lost."

A COUPLE of years ago Mr. Henry Adams, the historian of the period of Jefferson and Madison, printed for private distribution a volume to which he gave the somewhat indifferent title "A letter to American teachers of history." Under this title the author offers an interesting discussion of two tendencies of modern thought and the influence they have, or should have, on historical teaching. The two tendencies are expressed in the terms of the theory of evolution (or conservation of energy) and the theory of dissipation of energy. How can the latter be reconciled with the former? Can it at all? If the latter theory is more than a hypothesis, what of human progress?

The author quotes, in the first of the two chapters of the book, called "The problem," one after the other of the physicists, biologists and anthropologists of the last few decades, showing that they, one and all, have accepted, for their own sciences, the theory of the dissipation of energy. In the second chapter, "The solutions," he discusses the various solutions that have been offered, and offers, if not very distinctly, what one might suppose to be his own, namely, that while the physical universe, including man as a biological phenomenon, is subject to the law of dissipation, humanity need not be: "If the physicist cannot make mind the master, as the metaphysician would like, he can at least abstain from making it the slave." In the following paragraph we have the essence of the book, if I understand the author rightly: "Since

the year 1830, when the great development of physical energies began, all school-teaching has learned to take for granted that man's progress in mental energy is measured by his capture of physical forces, amounting to some fifty million steam horse-power from coal, and at least as much more from chemical and elementary sources; besides indefinite potentials in his stored experience, and progressive rise in the intensities of the forces he keeps in constant use. He cares little what becomes of all this new power; he is satisfied to know that he habitually develops heat at 3000° centigrade and electricity by the hundred thousand volts, from sources of indefinitely degraded energy; and that his mind has learned to control them. Man's reason once credited with this addition of volume and intensity, its victory seems assured. The teacher of history need then trouble himself no further with doubts of evolution; but the teacher of physics seems—at least to an ignorant world whose destiny hangs on the balance—very much required to defend himself." No matter what the author's solution might be, the book is stimulating in raising a real problem.

It would be an interesting bibliographical study for one of the maturer students in some library school or for a younger working member of the profession, to prepare an annotated bibliography of the books referred to or quoted in Mr. Adams' book, extending it, perhaps, beyond the date of the latter to the present year.

The two theories discussed by Mr. Henry Adams have found authoritative propounders in two works recently published by the University of Chicago Press: Professor Jacques Loeb's volume of popular biological essays entitled "The mechanistic conception of life," and a volume of lectures on "Heredity and eugenics," by several authors. The keynote of Professor Loeb's book is given in the first essay, which has given its name to the whole volume. Its object is "to discuss the question whether our present knowledge gives us any hope that ultimately life, *i.e.*, the sum of all life phenomena, can be unequivocally explained in physico-chemical terms." And

the author draws the conclusion that "if on the basis of a serious study this question can be answered in the affirmative our social and ethical life will have to be put on a scientific basis and our rules of conduct must be brought into harmony with the results of scientific biology." "Not only is the mechanistic conception of life compatible with ethics; it seems the only conception of life which can lead to an understanding of the source of ethics." These are the final words in this first essay. The others deal with such subjects as "The significance of tropism for psychology," "On the nature of the process of fertilization," "On the nature of formative stimulation (artificial parthenogenesis)," "Experimental study of the influence of environment on animals."

The lectures on "Heredity and eugenics" were held at the University of Chicago during the summer of 1911, under the auspices of the biological departments of the University, by Professors J. M. Coulter and W. L. Tower, of Chicago; W. E. Castle and E. M. East, of Harvard, and Dr. C. B. Davenport, of the Station for Experimental Evolution, Carnegie Institution of Washington. Professor Coulter opens the series with a general introduction on "Recent developments in heredity and evolution," subjects which, he says, "have to do, not only with the most fundamental conceptions of biology, but they have come to be of immense practical importance in animal and plant breeding. From every aspect, therefore," the author continues, "they appeal to all persons intelligent enough to be interested in the progress of knowledge and in human welfare." The purpose of the series is, then, to present these facts in a popular form, but authoritatively, so as, if possible, to counteract the misleading suggestions contained in many ephemeral publications. This first lecture presents the historical background necessary for an understanding of the problems discussed in the rest of the series: on "Heredity and sex," on "The application of biological principles to plant breeding," on the "Modification of the germinal constitution of organisms by experimental processes," on

"The inheritance of physical and mental traits of man and their application to eugenics"—and here we come to the final purpose of the book, to show what conclusions may be drawn from known biological facts and from biological theories pertaining to the future conscious development of the human race.

In this connection I wish to call attention to an article in the last volume (1912) of *Annalen der Naturphilosophie* (Leipzig: Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft): "Ueber die Gefährdung unserer nationalen Tüchtigkeit im modernen Staat," by A. Nordenholz. The author shows how, in modern society, we find a "counter-selection," as he calls it, an undercurrent of forces that work for the survival of the *unfittest*. The capitalistic organization of society with its grip on the industrial world causes a degeneration of the working masses, physical, intellectual and moral. The *milieu* in which the individual lives becomes unfavorably differentiated and acts as a degenerative force. It is from this great mass of individuals whom the circumstances have made unfit that the race is mainly recruited. The most intelligent, the physically and morally strongest element which rises above the *milieu* into which it was born becomes comparatively unproductive. Another element in the counter-selection is to be found in modern charity, which makes it so much easier for the degenerates not only to subsist, but to propagate. To counteract this phase of the counter-selection the author suggests a "conscious adaptation of our personal activity and our social institutions to the demand for a raising of the standard of our race," or, as he also expresses it, a "harshness of pity."

In the same volume of this journal is an article on "Das Aufsteigen geistiger Begabter in England," by a man whose name is quite well known in the library world, Dr. Ernst Schultze, of Hamburg, the founder of the *Volksbücherei* in that city. "The causes of the growth of talent and genius, the conditions under which they develop, how they rise to importance and fame—of all this we know next to nothing. Science has just begun to turn to the investigation of these im-

mensely difficult problems." The author does not intend to solve the problem, but to show how in England gifted men from the "lower" strata of society have risen to positions of eminence, and the means that in each case have accomplished such results. Another article of particular interest to librarians is called "Gedanken über praktische Litteraturwissenschaft." The author, Reinhard Buchwald, had been asked to give a series of popular lectures on literary history, and in preparing for these he decided to set forth nothing that he had not himself used as preparation for his own reading or to clear up already existing independent judgments. The article, then, is a study of what makes for literary value, and a discussion of the place of literary history in the republic of sciences; the author places it among the historical disciplines, besides church history, as a part of "kulturge-schichte."

This journal is specially called to the attention of librarians. It is one of those very general periodicals to which one might turn for a discussion of almost anything under the sun. And a browsing through its eleven volumes is particularly stimulating, because every article is written from a definite philosophical standpoint, that of energetics, or the theory of combined conservation and dissipation of energy, whose foremost modern exponent, Wilhelm Ostwald, is its editor.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

SUGGESTIONS FOR GREATER LIBRARY PUBLICITY

GREATER publicity for libraries and their work was a topic which received considerable attention at the meeting of the Council in Chicago. At the first session Mr. Willis H. Kerr read a report on "Possible newspaper publicity for the American Library Association, its conferences, and work in general," which provoked discussion and which is here reprinted in full:

A report has been asked on greater publicity for the American Library Association, its conferences and work in general.

It is assumed that we all grant there is

room for more of the right sort of publicity for the Association and library work in general. The sort of publicity here in mind is this: Not that we shall get at the people, but that the people shall get at us.

First, publicity for the A. L. A. conferences. Traveling through England during the early days of last September, I was impressed by the amount of space devoted by all of the best British newspapers to the Bournemouth meeting of L. A. U. K. The London *Times* ran nearly a column each day and commented editorially. One could not help being glad that the indexing of periodicals is vital to the British newspaper public, or that rural libraries and books for the holiday makers make news. And then I discovered that the London *Telegraph*, the Manchester *Daily Mail*, some of the Devonshire papers—in fact, all the best newspapers—carried the same story. The account must have been furnished to all the papers by a discerning L. A. U. K. publicity man. The Salt Lake meeting of the National Education Association was more adequately reported in the daily press, nation-wide, than any preceding meeting—better even than the rows and battles of Boston and Chicago—with this difference, that education and not politics was heralded from the Salt Lake meeting. The Associated Press representative at Salt Lake got his "stuff" from the N. E. A. publicity man. It was telegraphed daily and appeared in 870 dailies in all parts of the country. Material for special stories in Chicago and New York papers was furnished by the N. E. A. publicity man. Several days before his election to the N. E. A. presidency, the photograph and a biographical sketch of Dr. Joseph Swain were on file with several hundred newspapers, with release conditioned on telegraphic advice; the publicity man had made a shrewd guess. On the last day of the N. E. A. sessions the publicity man released to the local papers and to the Associated Press interviews with 160 "leading educators," many interviews accompanied by photographs. To interview 160 men in five busy days is a feat at which even the newspaper men wondered. Direct dispatches were sent to newspapers in local-

ities honored in the election of officers and committees. A summary of the week was furnished to the educational press and the patent-inside publishers of the country. Each day each of the four Salt Lake papers ran from eleven to thirty columns of N. E. A. material. Moreover, this N. E. A. publicity man advertised the Salt Lake meeting in advance and helped to bring in a very large attendance from adjacent states and cities. Articles about the great interests to be represented at Salt Lake and photographs of speakers were used by many papers and syndicates.

Mr. J. W. Searson, professor of English at Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, was the publicity man. I here record my gratitude to Mr. Searson for his willingness to let me inquire into his methods and results, and for his personal interest and intelligent conception of the library cause.

How did Mr. Searson accomplish these results? First, by having the news sense. Second, he had the substantial backing of the Salt Lake Commercial Club. The club was anxious that the Salt Lake meeting should be a success and that Salt Lake's name should be heralded far and wide. The club carefully obeyed Mr. Searson's instructions for advance preparation, reserved and paid for his room and publicity headquarters and his meals at the headquarters hotel, furnished three stenographers—"and if you want anything else, name it." The N. E. A. paid travel expenses, postage and telegrams, the cost being about \$240.

Advance press abstracts of all papers presented were furnished to Mr. Searson. Stories for each general session and section meeting were prepared in advance. Lists of officers and tables of statistics were ready for use. The stenographers made copies of all this material and of dictated personal notes and convention news. Mr. Searson was always on hand at headquarters and always had what the newspaper boys wanted. He was one of them, working on the inside.

I have a strong conviction that these methods may be adapted to obtain publicity for the A. L. A. conferences. An item

for practical consideration is that the A. L. A. custom of meeting in out-of-the-way places, once characterized by one of the literary journals as the "annual going into retreat," is not conducive to publicity. We lose all the advantages of local pride and influence. Another item to be remembered is that apparently library operations and interests are not regarded as vital news. I believe this is more apparent than real, however; we must make our news, as others do. At the Missouri-Kansas meeting, at St. Joseph recently, this plan was tried, without any help of previous organization, sufficiently to prove this; that the newspapers welcome the help and will use material furnished. At St. Joseph the addresses for which abstracts were not furnished were written up from program and the substance guessed at.

Thus far, publicity for the A. L. A. conferences. Now publicity for the work in general. I quote from a friend of the library cause:

"Some day I should like the A. L. A. to awaken to its larger opportunity. It should have a section in connection with every national organization, from the Congress of Governors to the national labor organizations. . . . Correlating English (teaching) and library work is but one specific phase of larger correlation with all forms of reading, investigation and organization. The librarian and the library are absolutely indispensable to any progressive worker, whether in iron, wood, finance, art, or literature."

Possibly one fair interpretation of Miss Hasse's recent address upon "Socialized bibliography" is that she pleads for a highly efficient publicity that lets the people get at the library. The discussions by the League of Library Commissions, this week, regarding duplication and coöperation in extension work by state universities and state library commissions, and threatened amalgamation of state departments of education and library commissions—both pointed to the need of persistent widespread and concentrated enlightenment of powers and professors that be. Personally, I feel that just as soon as possible the A. L. A. should employ a permanent pub-

licity officer. The publicity methods and results of individual libraries would not be interfered with, except to advise and reinforce. We are trying a plan of statewide library publicity in Kansas, which might possibly be adapted for country-wide application.

Your committee recommends that a permanent committee on publicity be appointed, whose duty it shall be in coordination with the secretary, to prepare and execute plans for publicity for the annual conferences and for the general work of the Association.

At the second session Miss Mary W. Plummer opened a discussion on "A campaign of library publicity in the general magazines," as follows:

In an attempt to gain the public's ear, to interest and hold the public's attention, and to secure the natural consequence, larger liberality on the part of municipalities toward a department hitherto ignored or treated perfunctorily and on a theoretic basis, libraries must live down two things: 1st, the impression, still influential with the majority of tax-payers, that libraries are chiefly or wholly for recreative purposes; and 2d, that the workings of a library are of a purely technical or administrative character, that there is something esoteric about their administration which only librarians (and trained ones at that) can understand, and that their results are principally statistics, the most uninteresting of reading to people in general.

The first difficulty is gradually being solved, and the solution of it depends largely on the local library, since it can best convince the local people of the value and extent of its resources and show the uses they can be put to. Where this is done by a live librarian who knows his or her business, the community is learning very gradually to respond with more substantial appropriations and a higher library tax-rate; but there are parts of the country still where the community, including often the library board, fail to recognize financially the generosity, self-sacrifice, and professional skill of some local librarian who is prevented by circumstances from seeking a better fortune in some other and

more liberal or enlightened place. Advantage is taken of this very inability, in fact. "Let her spend extra hours on a new catalog, or in getting up a Christmas exhibit, *if she wants to*; no one is making her do it. It is just what she likes to do." But if recognition of this public spirit in the form of addition to salary were suggested, you would find even some members of library boards saying: "Why, she has never asked for an increase. And she'd rather live at home, or else she'd go somewhere else and get more. It would cost her more to live away from here, probably. Anyhow, the town can't afford it, with sidewalks and waterworks and electric lighting, etc., to pay for. The *important* things must come first." Notice that word "important." In the minds of at least half the voters of a community, material improvements take precedence of what goes into the minds and spirits of the people to make better people, and hence better citizens, and every one knows that when a reform administration comes in, on the cry of economy, the first things to be cut down in cost are the public schools and the public library.

This materialistic attitude must be changed before the library can come into its own. Looked at closely, it is not so far removed from the attitude of the mob in the Reign of Terror, which destroyed museums, libraries, monuments and works of art. Our communities are perhaps a little worse, for while they do not actually destroy, they hamper and starve their most potent agencies for good *in favor of* institutions and works that spell only material progress and often feed the greed of private interests, and they do it in cold blood and not in the rage of reprisals.

How are we to convince people generally that libraries count for something in progress, that they are worth liberal support, that the good results of their work, while more or less intangible, are as undeniable as the results of building a system of sewerage, and cleaning the town streets and alleys, and extending the street car lines?

The second thing to be lived down is the odor of professionalism. We all know the innocent personal friend who admires

without understanding our work, and looks at us with puzzled and marveling eyes when we speak of cataloging and classification, of charging systems and reserves and renewals and lists, but who hasn't any desire to know more or to really understand and would much rather talk or hear something else. The case is much what our own case would be if our city accountant insisted on explaining to us the details of his system, or the school superintendent should expect us to grow enthusiastic over the system of markings adopted in the schools. Even when we are doing things in themselves interesting, the expression of them in figures is death to the interest of the outsider. One incident is worth a whole table of statistics. Can we not decide on what are the attractive, the picturesque, the dramatic, the convincing, the inspiring features of our work, and set these before the public that reads the magazines and the newspapers—particularly the magazines, since these have more than a local constituency.

Why should we not be able to gain admission to some of the general periodicals? Have they not been giving room of late to the confessions of ministers, editors, authors of best sellers, and even of brakemen? Why not the confessions of librarians of all types? And what could be more picturesque than the career of some of our traveling libraries? What more dramatic than the work of city branches among foreigners? What more inspiring and illuminating than the work being done with children, with state institutions, with rural communities? Is there not some mind-reader among us who can show convincingly the power and influence of a given book, the psychology of a given reader? Is not the censorship of books and magazines a new subject, worthy of a disquisition? While—among ourselves you will let me mention names—we have Miss Hewins and Mr. Bostwick, Miss Helen Haines, Miss Maud Campbell, and numerous other ready pens, and while such magazines as the *North American Review*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Outlook* and *Independent*, *World's Work*, etc., are looking for subjects which have novelty, can we

say that we are not ready and that there is no field?

Mary Antin's recognition—about the first evidence of grateful appreciation in print that libraries have had—makes one wonder if there are not others among the crowds educating themselves at our shelves who might be willing and able to tell the part that free libraries have played in their lives. Such publicity might bring not only increase of dignity and of appropriations—it might arouse some of the other agencies working along their separate lines to seek closer and more constant coöperation. It might represent the work in a way to draw to it the very people we want from all parts of the country, who are drifting into better known professions because we are making no effort to reach them by setting forth the parts of our work that make a more general appeal than the strictly professional.

Have we not ourselves reached the point where we must relegate the technical and the administrative to their places and cease to be absorbed by them to the exclusion of that which is really the mark of our high calling—the knowledge of the book's contents and the application of these contents to the condition of the individual? Must we not provide not only the cataloger and the reference assistant, the desk worker and the clerk, but also the psychologist, the teacher, the comrade in literature? When we begin to see our calling in its essentials, to care more for the end than for the means to that end, public recognition will come and all things else shall be added.

AN EARLY TRAVELING LIBRARY SYSTEM.

Nov. 10, 1835.—We went aboard (the whale-ship) and spent an hour or two. They gave us pieces of whalebone, and the teeth and other parts of curious sea animals, and we exchanged books with them—a practice very common among ships in foreign ports, by which you get rid of the books you have read and re-read, and a supply of new ones in their stead, and Jack is not very nice as to their comparative value.—DANA, Two years before the mast.

SALARIES, HOURS, AND VACATIONS IN INDIANA LIBRARIES

A COMMITTEE of three, of which Henry B. Hiller was chairman, recently made an investigation regarding library salaries, hours, and vacations in Indiana, on behalf of the Indiana Library Trustees' Association. The result of that investigation is embodied in the following report, which was presented to the association at its November meeting:

In order that we might intelligently report on the subject, says the committee, we sent to each library board in the state, a letter asking for a report on the blank enclosed therein, on the salaries paid to, hours of services rendered by, and vacations granted to their librarians. We received 92 replies from the 145 libraries and our report is based upon those replies.

In regard to the salaries paid librarians we find that there is no regulation governing the same, but on the other hand there seems to be a very elastic schedule in use over the state, as shown by the following statement:

Fifteen libraries with incomes from \$168 to \$900 pay less than \$20 per month.

Seven libraries with incomes from \$187 to \$779 pay \$240 per year or \$20 per month.

Four libraries with incomes from \$300 to \$1597 pay \$300 per year or \$25 per month.

Six libraries with incomes from \$773 to \$1515 pay \$360 per year or \$30 per month.

Two libraries with incomes from \$1180 to \$1506 pay \$400 per year or \$33 per month.

Four libraries with incomes from \$420 to \$1498 pay \$420 per year or \$35 per month.

Fourteen libraries with incomes from \$568 to \$6200 pay \$480 per year or \$40 per month.

Four libraries with incomes from \$1756 to \$2427 pay \$540 per year or \$45 per month.

Fifteen libraries with incomes from \$1200 to \$3275 pay \$600 per year or \$50 per month.

One library with income of \$2355 pays \$660 per year or \$55 per month.

Four libraries with incomes from \$2769 to \$6893 pay \$720 per year or \$60 per month.

Two libraries with incomes from \$1526 to \$3592 pay \$780 per year or \$65 per month.

Three libraries with incomes from \$3529 to \$5054 pay \$840 per year or \$70 per month.

Four libraries with incomes from \$4905 to \$7607 pay \$900 per year or \$75 per month.

One library with income of \$10,029 pays \$960 per year or \$80 per month.

One library with income of \$7304 pays \$1000 per year or \$83 per month.

One library with income of \$7886 pays \$1080 per year or \$90 per month.

One library with income of ——— pays \$1200 per year or \$100 per month.

Two libraries with incomes of \$28,662 pay \$1500 per year or \$125 per month.

One library with income of \$14,464 pays \$2160 per year or \$180 per month.

In connection with our investigation we attempted to ascertain the salaries paid to assistant librarians, and we found the following conditions to exist: 37 libraries employ no assistant librarian; 38 employ one assistant; 11 employ two assistants; 2 employ three assistants; and four employ four or more assistants. We also found that the schedule of salaries paid the assistant librarian was even more elastic than that of the librarians. In the 38 libraries where but one assistant was employed we found that 12 libraries paid the assistant \$5 or less per month; two pay \$7.50 per month; 5 pay \$10; 1 pays \$12.50; 2 pay \$15; 6 pay \$20; 2 pay \$25; 3 pay \$30; 2 pay \$40; 2 pay \$45; and one pays \$50.

The eleven libraries that employ two assistant librarians pay as follows: \$50 and \$30; \$40 and \$30; \$35 and \$35; \$50 and \$50; \$40 and \$15; \$40 and \$40; \$60 and \$60; \$40 and \$30; \$40 and \$25; \$40 and \$30, and \$20 and \$20.

The two libraries employing three assistants pay as follows: \$60, \$55, \$50, and \$55, \$50 and \$35.

The four libraries employing four or more assistants pay as follows: one pays \$65, \$65, \$60, \$50; one pays \$80, \$65, \$60, \$55; one pays \$102.50, \$72.50, \$62.50, \$42.50, \$40, \$40, \$36. And one pays their first assistant \$65 and the remaining five assistants

are paid as follows: each assistant starts at \$45 per month; the second year he receives \$50, and each year thereafter his salary is increased \$2.50 per month until the maximum of \$60 is reached.

It is rather difficult for your committee to recommend what salaries you should pay your librarian and assistants, for the local conditions of each library will, in a great measure, control the situation, but we feel that inasmuch as the success of the library to a very great extent depends upon the librarian, and her work being that of a profession, we feel that she should be paid accordingly. And after having made this investigation, and after having consulted with Mr. Milam, of the Public Library Commission, we believe that the majority of the libraries of our state can and should pay from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. of their total income for the salaries of their librarian and assistants. As the librarian or assistant continues to hold her position, and as the income increases, so should the salaries be increased, and we would suggest that the salaries be increased at the rate of \$2.50 per month each year until the maximum of 40 per cent. or 50 per cent. of the income is used in paying salaries of librarian and assistants.

The number of hours per week that the librarians of the state serve vary from 20 hours to 70 hours. Twenty hours per week is not sufficient time for a librarian to render satisfactory service either to the public or to her work. And, on the other hand, 70 hours per week is more than she should be required to serve. We feel that when a librarian works at her work carefully, honestly and faithfully for from six, eight or nine hours per day for six days in the week, her library board should be contented and the public satisfied.

The hour of the day when the librarian commences her work and closes her work is also unsettled. Some librarians over the state open their library as early as 7:30 and 8:00 o'clock a.m., others at 9, 10, 11, 11:30 a.m., 12 m., 12:30 and 1, and some as late as 2 p.m., and they close at any time from 5 to 9:30 p.m. The hours at which the library is opened and closed is purely a local question and should be so arranged

as to suit the convenience of the greatest number of patrons.

However, there is one point on this subject that we would like to call your attention to, and that is from the reports of the 92 libraries which we received, there are 49 libraries in the state that do not open their library until 12 o'clock noon, or after, and many of these are closed during the supper hour. The library should not be looked upon merely as a place where those patrons who have plenty of time may get the latest fiction, but it should be so conducted as to be an institution of great educational force in the community—hence, it should be opened at such hours that those inclined to do so may use the library without too great an inconvenience. If it is closed during the noon and supper hour, there will be a large number of business men and women, clerks and working men and women who will be deprived of the use of the library. We believe that the largest amount of real benefit that is accomplished by and through the library is not the service it renders to the highly educated person, but it is the service that it can and does render to those who have been deprived of an academic or collegiate education, and who desire to develop into better, higher and nobler citizens. For this reason, we believe that the library should be opened at the hours they are going to and returning from their dinner and supper, in order that they may patronize the library without loss of time or too great inconvenience. We believe that a large number of the libraries that are now closed during these hours may be kept open without additional expense by simply rearranging the hours of service of the librarian and her assistant.

In regard to the vacations granted librarians over the state, we found that in 33 libraries no vacations are granted the librarian. One library grants a vacation of 3 days; 2 grant 10 days, 34 grant 14 days, 5 grant 21 days, 9 grant 28 days, 1 allows a vacation with pay, but the librarian must furnish a substitute; 1 grants 14 days and another one 30 days without pay, and 3 have no definite arrangements. Nearly all of the commercial institutions of the state

grant a vacation, with pay, to their employees. We believe that the librarians of the state are entitled to the same consideration, and we would suggest that the librarians be granted a vacation of at least 14 days per year with full pay.

A PROTEST—"SUBORDINATES" VS. "ASSISTANTS"

QUITE recently the term "subordinates" was used by a prominent librarian in the middle West, in referring to his assistants. About the same time the term was used in a similar manner in an article in *Public Libraries*, expressing opinions on the subject of transferring assistants from one position to another.

In the latter case, the "subordinates" were acknowledged as our professional colleagues upon whose zeal, enthusiasm and professional spirit the success of our libraries depends. If that is so, why not eliminate that hateful term "subordinates" and substitute that of "assistants"?

In the former instance, the librarian is killing the zeal, enthusiasm and professional spirit among his "employees," especially among the trained workers, by the constant use of the term "subordinate."

Imagine yourself a young woman of average refinement, a college graduate who has had library school training, and three or four years of general experience as an assistant in some library. Your ideals are high, and you wish to realize them. In order to do so, it is necessary to obtain experience in some particular branch, which it is impossible for you to receive where you are. An opportunity in that line is offered unexpectedly at a slightly better salary than you are receiving; brilliant promises are made as to your future "raises" if you will accept the position. You take it and—find yourself "hired"! The term "hired" gives the first mental jolt! You are placed under a young tactless girl who has a high school education, and no library training outside of the three years' experience in that special department of that particular library, and who is receiving 40 per cent. more salary than you,

the trained worker. She is called "your adviser." Your enthusiasm rises; if she can do so well, having spent no time or money in special preparation, evidently your chances are unlimited! Wait. The promised "raises" do not appear, because you are receiving the highest salary paid to "subordinates," and there are no signs of a vacancy "higher up."

An assistant, regardless of her enthusiasm, zeal and professional spirit, if constantly referred to, and treated as a subordinate, naturally comes to the conclusion that she is a "flat failure." What incentive is there for her to put forth her best efforts in the work? Instead of the social, educational and business opportunities supposed to be open to a trained worker, the "subordinate" is made to feel that she is on a level with the lowest scrub-woman; with all her college education, she knows nothing; even the janitor, with no education, is receiving more salary than she.

Fortunately the conditions stated above, although too common in democratic America, are becoming more rare.

Eliminate the term "subordinate"; substitute that of "assistant"; treat your co-workers as equals, rather than inferiors, and the psychological effect will be apparent in an improvement in the quality and quantity of their work, as well as in their loyalty to the library; they will be able to retain, or regain, their self respect, without which success in library work, as in everything else except crime, is impossible.

MABEL SOUTH-CLIFFE.

CENTENARY OF THE IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY OF ST. PETERSBURG

LITERARY circles in Russia celebrated in January the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Library in St. Petersburg. The event was made the occasion for special exercises in the different literary clubs throughout the city. To celebrate the centenary the imperial government has appropriated a large sum of money for a publication which shall contain a description and history of the library.

THE HANDLEY LIBRARY, WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA





Apropos of this anniversary there were published in *Niva*, a Russian weekly, two articles by P. V. Bykov, giving an interesting account of the history and growth of this institution, from which the following abstract has been made:

On Jan. 2, 1814 [old style=14 new style], the Imperial Public Library was opened to the public. The origin of this library goes back to the second decade of the eighteenth century, when the Zaluski Library was founded in Warsaw by the two brothers Zaluski. In 1794 Warsaw was taken by the Russians, the library confiscated, and in the next year it was shipped away to St. Petersburg and located in a house near the Anichkov palace. [The Zaluski Library had 300,000 volumes and several thousand manuscripts, of which only 250,000 reached St. Petersburg. Among these books only five volumes were in the Russian language.] In 1795 Catherine II. ordered plans for the library, which should include halls for all branches of knowledge and an observatory located on the top of the building. Her death came unexpectedly, so that her wishes were not fulfilled. In 1801, however, a new building was erected.

The plan of the librarian in charge of the collection was to distribute the books among different institutions, but happily this was prevented, and when Count A. S. Stroganov became head librarian the library began steadily to grow. The first librarians were noted men like Sopikov, Krylov, Gnyedich, Delvig, Zagoskin. In 1812, fearing invasion by Napoleon, the government sent the more valuable books to the village Ustlanka, government of Olonetz, and it was two years later, on Jan. 2, that the library was opened for the first time to the public three times a week. From that time the library grew rapidly. In 1829 a Persian collection was added, and in 1831-34 the magnificent collection of the Jesuits of Polotzk, and also books and manuscripts of the libraries of Rzewuski and Czartoryski, confiscated after the Polish insurrection. Under the skillful management of Baron Korf the "Rossica" was founded. "Rossica" consisted of books on Russia in foreign languages—now known

as "The hall of Baron Korf." Korf made several trips to foreign countries to consult men of science and antiquaries, and so acquired rare books, documents, church Slavonic manuscripts, and portraits. From 1850 the library began to issue bulletins and guidebooks. In 1849, which was the first year of Korf's administration, 900 readers used the reading room; nine years later the number of readers was over 4000. In 1860 a new reading room was built, but later this was found inadequate, and in 1898 the third reading room was opened. In the years 1902-1912, inclusive, five million books were issued from the library.

THE HANDLEY LIBRARY, WINCHESTER, VA.

THE new Handley Library of Winchester, Va. (dedicated Aug. 21, 1913), a picture of which appears elsewhere in this issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, was built and endowed from a fund left to the city of Winchester by Judge John Handley, of Scranton, Pa.

Judge Handley came to this country from Ireland at the age of nineteen, and during the forty-one years of his residence in the United States he was at no time a resident of Winchester, or—so far as known—of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Just why he chose Winchester to be the recipient of his bounty is not known. He often expressed admiration for the habits, the customs, and the manners of Virginia people; one of his closest friends lived a few miles from Winchester; he was a great admirer of Stonewall Jackson, who was identified with the Scotch-Irish people of Winchester and vicinity; from each or all of these reasons may have sprung his interest in the town.

During his life he was interested in several projects for the improvement of Winchester, and at his death in 1895 it was found that in his will two bequests were made to the city. By the first the sum of \$250,000 was to be held in trust until it should amount, with interest, to \$500,000, at which time it should be used for the construction and endowment of a free pub-

lic library. The second bequest provided for the erection of school houses for the poor.

The provisions of the will decreed that the bequests should be paid in instalments. As the funds in their hands enabled them to do so, the trustees bought the ground on which the library building is located, entered upon the erection of the building, and, at a quite recent date, have been able to complete its equipment with furniture and, to some extent, with books and periodicals. The building, including site and furniture, cost about \$145,000, and the remainder of the bequest will be held as an endowment fund to maintain the library.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SWISS LIBRARIANS*

THE practice of holding a joint convention of German and Swiss librarians as in May, 1912, at Munich, was not repeated in 1913. The German librarians held their meeting in Mayence and the Swiss in Lenzburg, Aargau, Switzerland.

At the joint meeting at Munich in 1912 the Prussian union catalog was shown to be practically a *fait accompli*. Now we learn from the convention at Lenzburg that the creation of a Swiss union catalog will have the moral and financial support of the Swiss Government.

On the initiative of the Association of Swiss Librarians, dating back as far as 1910, the Department of the Interior has asked the Association for an estimate of the cost of the undertaking. The Department and the Committee of the Association have agreed that practical data arrived at from the actual working out of section Daa-Daz† and of the entries of an author like

Albr. von Haller who is well represented both in German and French, shall form the basis for the financial estimate. The work on section Daa-Daz will be done at the Municipal Library of Zürich. About 60 libraries are expected to participate; e. g. all public libraries of the Confederation, of the cantons, of the large cities and communities, the larger official (government) libraries and the libraries of several learned societies.

As usual in such cases questionnaires have been sent to them and the number of answers received so far insures the undertaking of the test and gives fair promise of success for the future of the entire catalog.

The project of the Swiss union catalog brings up anew that of Swiss uniform cataloging rules. A draft of rules was submitted on which criticism was invited. The final readings and its adoption were deferred to the next convention. No details of the proposed rules are given in the present report. At the joint convention of Munich 1912, Dr. Escher has gone into a very minute discussion of the possibilities and impossibilities of Swiss uniform cataloging rules in connection with the proposed code of German uniform cataloging rules.* He now somewhat modifies his former views stating that in 1912 he had overestimated the extent of uniformity in the choice of the first word of order in the case of anonymous entries, especially for the western libraries which are more under French influence than he was previously led to believe.

It is to be regretted that owing to the participation of the Swiss libraries in the Swiss national exhibition at Bern, they will not be represented in the international exhibition of the book industry and the graphic arts at Leipsic.

The exhibition of the Swiss libraries at Bern will be more of a collective than of an individual character. General statistics covering the entire library work of the country and the time from Heitz's statis-

* Reported in *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, Dec., 1913, p. 556-564.

† At the seventh annual meeting of the Association in 1907, the need of a Swiss union catalog was discussed, and Dr. Hans Barth reported that he had interfiled the titles of letter D of fifteen Swiss libraries into one alphabet for the purpose of getting at a sound basis for the extent of the work and its expense. Barth's collection has been placed at the disposal of the Association, and will form the nucleus into which the titles of the rest of the libraries will be interfiled. For details of Barth's work, see *Siebente Versammlung schweizerischer Bibliothekare*, *Ztbl. f. Bw.*, 1907, p. 323-327.

* *Ztbl. f. Bw.*, 1912, p. 321-332; reviewed in *L. J.*, 1912, p. 559-562.

tics for 1868* to the present; the test fragment Daa-Daz of the Swiss union catalog; collections, plans, furniture; author and subject catalogs; forms and blanks, will constitute the leading features of the exhibit.

Other interesting topics of the convention are the financial report on the new edition of the list of journals of Swiss libraries;† the report on the inventory of incunabula in Swiss libraries, to which so far about 12,800 entries have been promised and more than 11,500 have already been contributed; an address by Dr. C. Roth (Basel) "Ueber die Buecherzensur im aiten Basel," and one by Dr. C. Benzi-ger (Bern) on "Wünsche und Richtlinien für das schweizerische Bibliothekswesen;" and, last but not least, a report on the sale of the Kully Library.

At this sale of the Kully Library a precedent was established for national library policy. A strong feature of the Kully Library was in its Helvetica. In order to prevent their drifting into foreign hands ten of the leading Swiss libraries formed a combine for their purchase. They were bought in bulk, temporarily deposited in the National Library at Bern, and later distributed to members of the combine to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Will Europe profit from this lesson taught by the Swiss libraries? If it does, we Americans will have no reason to rejoice in the establishment of such precedent.

GERMAN LIBRARY CONVENTION AT MAYENCE

At the fourteenth convention of German librarians in Mayence, May 15 and 16, 1913, referred to in the foregoing, the following topics were discussed: The manuscript maps of Ptolemy and their development during the epoch of the renaissance; The "Deutsche Bücherei" in Leipsic; Problems and methods of the present-day Gutenberg research; Report of the

Commission on binding material; Report of the Commission on methods of administration; Preservation and cataloging of manuscripts and printed matter used as end papers on inside of book covers; and The Mayence municipal library. The meeting of the V. D. B. (the German librarians' association) closed the session the second day. From the printed report of the convention some interesting features may be noted.

The main topics of the 1912 convention (reviewed in the October and November numbers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 1912), were the problems of uniform cataloging rules and the Prussian union catalog. The star features of the 1913 gathering were the addresses on the "Manuscript maps of Ptolemy," by Dr. P. Dinse, and "Problems and methods of the present-day Gutenberg research," by Dr. G. Zedler.

Dr. Dinse gave an historical and comparative study of the codices and pleads for recognition of the great cartographer of the classical period. A mere review of his technical article would utterly fail to bring the author's earnest work home to the uninitiated, and it would be too vague to satisfy the earnest student of cartography, to whom nothing short of the original, or at least a translation, would and could be of real service. Of special interest is Dr. Dinse's statement that the time is ripe for an exhaustive history of cartography. Many were the writers on special maps, individual cartographers, certain periods, etc., during the last decades, but no man has been found to cover the entire field.

The reading of Dr. Zedler's article on the "Problems and methods of the present-day's Gutenberg research" confirms in me the realization that our American conceptions, not to say standards, of library work are quite different from those of others. I feel not only inclined but compelled to repeat what I said with regard to Dr. Dinse's study on Ptolemy that a mere review does not benefit the uninitiated and is useless to the man who is right at home in this branch of learning.

To which class do we American librarians belong? Are we the uninitiated, or

* Ernst Heitz: Die öffentlichen Bibliotheken der Schweiz im Jahre 1868. Nach dem von der schweizerischen statistischen Gesellschaft gesammelten Material bearbeitet. Hrsg. von der schweizerischen statistischen Gesellschaft. Les bibliothèques de la Suisse en 1868. Basel, Schweighauser, 1872.

† Zeitschriftenverzeichnis der schweizerischen Bibliotheken, 1911. 2. Aufl. Zürich, Verlag der Vereinigung, 1912.

do we consider a study on Gutenberg and kindred subjects as falling within the range of our field? Do we care and find time to read a study of this character, and, if we do read it, do we find delight in doing so, and does its reading arouse in us a desire and longing to take part in such work? Or are we so wrapped up in our problems of cataloging and classifying, and in the administration and financing of our libraries that we look upon these functions as our sole and only duties?

Dr. Paalzow's address on the "Deutsche Bücherei" in Leipsic has been published in the *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel* and consequently does not appear in the proceedings of the convention. In the debate following the address stress was laid on the fact that the "Bücherei" will collect also German literature of foreign countries. Since newspapers are to be excluded from this new German library, the suggestion was made that a limited collection of German newspapers, including those of the colonies be established in connection with the Royal Library of Berlin. A committee to report on the organization of this collection was appointed during the meeting of the members of the German librarians' association.

Reporting for the Commission on binding material Dr. Paalzow stated that it has been shown that a firm, or to be more explicit, one out of a number of firms, has been not quite conscientious in stamping its leather with its guarantee. Also several dealers in bookbinding material seem to have been somewhat "liberal" (*weitherzig*) in their interpretation of the regulations. He thinks that the Commission should be given greater power and that number 16 of the regulations should be changed so that instead of the dealer the manufacturer will be responsible for the guarantee. A manufacturer of Mayence has produced several leather dyes which are supposed to be exceptionally light proof.

The regulations for textile binding material are found to be too general. They do not cover, like those of the Bureau of Standards for our legal buckram, the thickness and weight of the material, its tensile strength, folding endurance, absorption of

moisture, etc. Great difficulty is experienced in inducing firms to manufacture marbled glazed paper (*Tunkpapier*) which will meet with the standards set by the regulations. Only one firm, the "Aktiengesellschaft für Buntpapier-fabrikation" at Aschaffenburg has made an earnest effort and furnishes an assortment of such paper, produced from solid and dyed (*durchgefärbt*) material. Another firm, Valentin of Berlin, has consented to experiment in the same line.

Strong opposition, dating back to a protest voiced at the convention at Eisenach 1908* has manifested itself against wire sewing. The publishers have been apprised of the wishes of the librarians through the *Börsenblatt* on several occasions.† A strict boycott has been suggested, and has by some libraries actually been tried in order to force reluctant publishers to abandon this cheap and, as we all have experienced, most unsatisfactory method of binding. A resolution to the effect that all German libraries be requested to boycott all wire bound material was adopted unanimously.

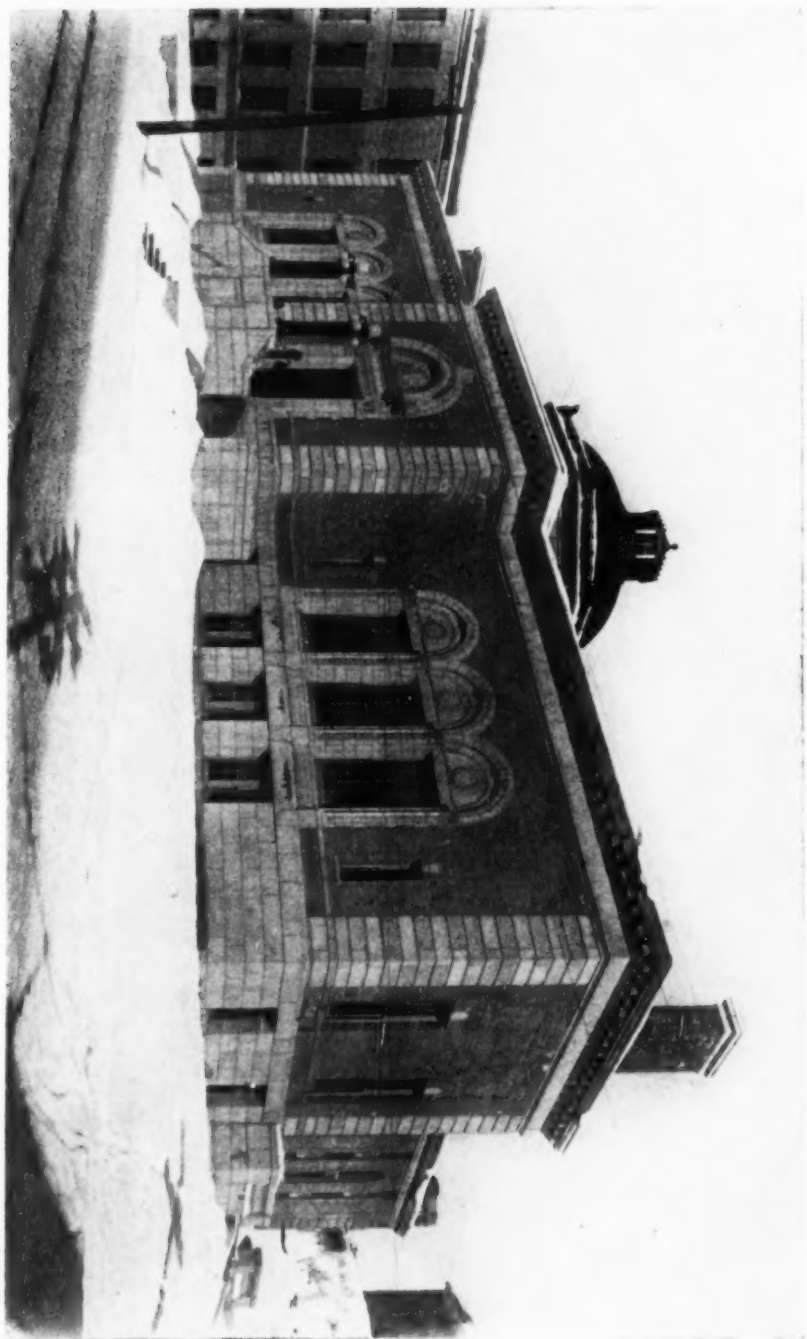
While the search after rarities among the manuscript and printed material used as endpapers (*Makulatur*) has been going on for several decades in many of the European libraries, the first printed word on the subject was, according to Dr. G. Kohfeldt, published in 1908 by Dr. Haebler‡, who urgently requests that such material be collected in accordance with some definite system and thus be made accessible to the learned world. Beside such finds as single leaf calendars, letters of indulgence, publishers' and sales announcements, woodcuts and ornaments, many of the old folio covers hide a multitude of fragments, in manuscript or print, of literary products or fragments of works invaluable as historical or other source material.

Dr. Kohfeldt has sent a questionnaire to the twenty-one German university li-

* Cf. *Zbl. f. Bw.*, 1908, p. 383-385.

† *Börsenblatt*, 1908, no. 275, Nov. 26; and 1909, no. 11, Jan. 15, p. 580.

‡ *Makulatur-forschung*, p. 535-544 of *Zbl. f. Bw.*, 1908.



THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING AT BANGOR, MAINE



braries, to the fifteen largest and oldest German government and municipal libraries and to the libraries of Vienna, Copenhagen and Upsala, to the British Museum, and to the Bibliothèque Nationale, in all to forty-one institutions. The two main questions were: (1) Does your library possess a list of books in the binding of which valuable manuscripts and printed matter have been used as end papers? (2) Has the presence of such material been regularly indicated on the entry for the volumes in which the material is found? Only two libraries failed to respond. The rest answered the first query with "no." About ten modified their answer somewhat by stating that occasional notes were made, or that the manuscripts were recorded, or that such a list would be soon begun. As answer to the second question, twenty-nine sent in an unrestricted "no," while two reported that usually they make notes as described in the question, and eight others state that they make notes "here and there."

The suggestion to hold an international conference of librarians in connection with the coming exhibition at Leipsic was discussed at the meeting of the V. D. B. While the decision in such matters rests with "Commission permanente" the time is believed to be too short to make the plan feasible. However, the German librarians expect to invite their foreign colleagues to the convention which is to take place in Leipsic at the end of May or beginning of June.

JOHANNES MATTERN.

THE NEW BANGOR, ME., PUBLIC LIBRARY

ON Saturday, the 20th of December, 1913, the new Bangor (Me.) Public Library was opened for use.

Though the institution had its origin in 1883, this is its first real home. For twenty-eight years it occupied rented quarters in a business block, until, in the great fire of April 30, 1911, its entire collection of 70,000 volumes and upwards of 10,000 pamphlets was swept away. Since that time the library has had a cramped

and unsatisfactory location in the Penobscot County Court House.

The new building was designed by Peabody and Stearns, of Boston, and constructed by George H. Wilbur and Son, of Old Town, Me. The corner stone was laid June 18, 1912. It stands on Harlow Street, near the business section, facing southwest and flanked by the splendid new High School building on the one side and on the other by a triangular park, extending to Centre Street, across which is the square where the new U. S. Post Office and government building will be erected the present year. In the rear a hill rises almost precipitously, while across Harlow Street a small city park, as yet unimproved, extends down to the Kenduskeag.

The materials used in the building are a light tapestry brick, with base and carved work of Fox Island granite and trimmings of artificial stone. The building is fire-proof, and the entire cost about \$160,000. Though a public library, it is notable that the city has not paid a cent for its construction; neither is it a memorial to anyone, nor a gift from any individual. A building fund has been accumulating for twenty years in the hands of the board of trustees, added to from time to time by gifts and bequests; so the structure is the gift of many citizens, past and present.

Erected so soon after the fire, naturally every precaution has been taken to safeguard the collections in their new home. The edifice really comprises two parts; the main building facing on the street, with a single story and basement connecting structure in the rear which is lighted in the center by skylights; and the stack building. The frontage on the street is 134 feet, and extreme depth from entrance to rear of stack 103 feet.

The main building consists of two stories and basement. The entrance, delivery hall, desk and space at rear occupy the center axis of the first floor, with main reading room (lighted on three sides) and reference room at the left and children's department on the right. The children's entrance is on this side. The librarian's office and cataloging room open into the space at rear of delivery desk. Practically the en-

ture equipment was furnished by the Library Bureau.

The stack building is reached only at the rear of the desk, through two entrances, each closed by two metal doors; and with walls of brick, small wire glass windows, glass floors and steel stacks, there is absolutely nothing in the structure to burn save the books, so the main building, fireproof though it is, might be consumed without endangering this.

The stack building was constructed for four floors, with a total book capacity of over 300,000; at present the main floor and half the basement only are shelved, providing shelving for about 100,000 volumes. The Snead stack has been installed.

The second story of the main building comprises a beautiful upper hall with the History and Fine Arts room on one side and a small lecture room, seating 120, on the other, each lighted from overhead.

The basement contains the board of managers' room, packing and storage rooms, public toilet rooms, study rooms, staff coat and lunch rooms, janitor's room, disinfecting room, machinery room, etc.

The natural lighting throughout is very satisfactory; in fact not a few have commented upon it as the best lighted library they ever saw. The entire structure is lighted by electricity, several different systems of direct and indirect light being used in the various departments. There are also a few emergency gas lights.

The interior woodwork is of oak, stained and treated with two coats of shellac and two of varnish, rubbed with pumice stone and oil to a dull mission finish. The walls and ceilings are of plaster on terra cotta, finished with water color in light umber tints. The floor of the entrance hall and the stairways are of white marble; other floor surfaces of composition.

Steam heat is furnished from the city heating plant across the street; under low pressure gravity system. The ventilation is very satisfactory. C. A. F.

THERE are three classes of readers: some enjoy without judgment, others judge without enjoyment, and some there are who judge while they enjoy and enjoy while they judge.—GOETHE.

FRANK AVERY HUTCHINS

FRANK AVERY HUTCHINS, first secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and widely known as a librarian, died at his home in Madison, Wis., Jan. 26, from the effects of a paralytic stroke received several years ago. At the time of his death Mr. Hutchins was head of the extension department of debating and public discussion in the University of Wisconsin. He was a pioneer in the field of library work, his continued efforts being responsible for the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and its outgrowth, the legislative reference library. He was a trustee of the Free Library at Madison, a member of the American Library Institute and the American Library Association, and an active worker for each.

Mr. Hutchins was born in Norwalk, O., in 1850. When he was two years old his parents went to Sharon, Wis. His first public work was done as city clerk and editor of a paper in Beaver Dam, Wis. There he conceived the idea of interesting the people in the affairs of their city and the state. He finally brought about the establishment of the Williams Free Library. In 1891 he became librarian clerk in the state superintendent's office at Madison.

During this time the idea which resulted in the Wisconsin Free Library Commission was conceived. For six years he was head of the commission. His next and last work was the organization of the extension department of debating and public discussion of the University of Wisconsin, with its famous "package" library.

Outside of the men associated with him in the library and university work, Mr. Hutchins was scarcely known. He was an extraordinarily modest man, but that his worth was recognized by those who did know him was attested by the banquet given in his honor in 1912 by his colleagues, at which hundreds of letters from friends in different parts of the country, unable to be present, but who desired to express their appreciation of Mr. Hutchins and his work, were read.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF
WILLIAM C. KIMBALL

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Passaic, N. J., Library held Monday evening, Jan. 26, at which Mr. Robert D. Benson was elected president, the following resolutions relative to the death of William C. Kimball were passed:

"With grief the trustees of the Passaic Public Library record the death on Jan. 17, 1914, of their president, Mr. William C. Kimball, who served as a trustee of this library for twenty years, and as president of the board of trustees for the past twelve years.

"To Mr. Kimball, more than to any other man, was due the wonderful growth of library work in Passaic during recent years. Before he became trustee, he assisted in providing necessary funds and books, and from the day of his appointment to his death, the good of the library was ever uppermost in his thought. He was untiring in his work for its betterment, and his example was an incentive to all his associates. He took the keenest delight in the successful work of the library among children and the foreign-born citizens of Passaic; and well he might, for this success was largely due to his careful oversight and personal efforts.

"That his work was appreciated outside his community is shown by his appointment as a member of the New Jersey State Library Commission and his election as president of that body.

"In the death of Mr. Kimball, the city loses an able official who was a power for good in the community, the library a sympathetic and indefatigable worker, and the trustees a friend whose kind heart and good deeds will long be cherished in loving memory.

"Resolved, That this tribute be spread in the minutes of this meeting, and a copy suitably engrossed sent to Mrs. Kimball."

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY
GIFTS, JANUARY, 1914

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Belmar, New Jersey.....	\$8,000
Browns Valley, Minnesota.....	5,500

Carmi, Illinois.....	10,000
Ephraim City, Utah.....	10,000
Gothenburg, Nebraska.....	8,000
Hobart, Indiana (Town and Township)	16,000
Laurel, Mississippi.....	12,000
Mountain Iron, Minnesota.....	8,000
Oxford Town and Oak Grove Township, Indiana.....	8,000
Palmetto, Florida.....	10,000
Platteville, Wisconsin.....	12,500
San Anselmo, California.....	10,000
Savannah, Georgia.....	75,000
Thief River Falls, Minnesota....	12,500
Vacaville, California (Town and Township)	12,500
Woodburn, Oregon.....	10,000

\$228,000

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Graceville, Minnesota (City and Township)	1,000
Lakewood, Ohio.....	25,000

\$26,000

ORIGINAL GIFT, CANADA

Park Hill, Ontario.....	\$8,000
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EXHIBIT OF LABOR SAVING
DEVICES

An exhibit and demonstration of labor-saving devices adapted to library use will be held, under the direction of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Administration, in connection with the Washington conference, May 25-30, 1914. The exhibit will include mechanical devices of all kinds, from expensive equipment which only the largest libraries would need or could afford to inexpensive devices and appliances within the reach of even the smallest libraries.

The committee wish to have as many firms and devices as possible represented in this exhibit, but on account of the limited space available a careful selection will have to be made from the large number of possible exhibitors. The undersigned will be very glad to receive from any librarians suggestions of devices and appliances which they would recommend for inclusion in the exhibit, either because they have

used them and know them to be good or because they would like an opportunity to inspect them and see them demonstrated.

The committee will also be glad to secure information concerning any time-saving methods which have been successfully adopted in any library for simplifying routine work. Just how such information can best be used has not yet been decided, but the exhibit of mechanical devices seems to offer a favorable time for making known to all librarians, in some way, the successful efforts which have been made by many to apply "scientific management" principles to library work.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON,
The Public Library,
Washington, D. C.

TO PROMOTE LIBRARY PUBLICITY

THE American Library Association has recently sent out to about 150 of the leading libraries of the country a circular letter asking the libraries to co-operate with the A. L. A. in an effort to secure greater publicity for library work. A selected list of newspapers accompanies the letter, and each library is asked to send copies of its annual report to the papers on the list, blue-pencilling any features which might be considered "news" outside its own locality. In addition the libraries are asked to send to the A. L. A. headquarters items of library news interest from their vicinity; to try to obtain permission from leading local papers to run a regular "Library column"; and to send the name of any paper conducting such a column to A. L. A. headquarters that additional news items may be sent it from time to time.

DR. JOHNSTON'S WORK AT COLUMBIA.

In an article in the *Columbia Alumni News*, which is accompanied by a portrait, the work of William Dawson Johnston as librarian of Columbia University Library is briefly summarized.

Though there was no increase in the general funds for the purchase of books during his term of service, noteworthy progress

was made along other lines. While the enrolment of the university has been doubling, the use of its library has quadrupled, reaching last year almost the million mark.

It was during Dr. Johnston's administration, in 1912, that department libraries were established. The schools of Law, Political Science, and Philosophy removed their collections from the library building and the libraries of the Schools of Natural Science and Applied Science were developed, and expert department librarians appointed. Closer relations were established with the New York Public Library, and relations with affiliated institutions such as the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art were made much closer. To facilitate this plan the librarian of the Natural History Museum was made honorary curator of the natural science libraries of the university.

Reading room service has also been greatly improved, better and more economical methods of cataloging have been introduced, a union catalog has been established in the library, and a library bindery has been started.

In 1909 the library began to issue the University bibliography as a separate publication, and this record of the publications of the university and its officers is now recognized as a model of its kind. Dr. Johnston also took an active interest in building up the collection of *Columbiana*, now approaching completeness.

One of the officers of the university has summed up the changes made during the four years of Dr. Johnston's administration in the words: "Dr. Johnston found a college library and is leaving a university library."

A NATION's literature is its power of so stating its ideals that we will not need to be shrewd for them—its power of expressing its ideals in words, of tracing out ideals on white paper, so that ideals shall enthral the people, so that ideals shall be contagious, shall breathe and be breathed into us, so that ideals shall be caught up in the voices of men and sung in the streets.—GERALD STANLEY LEE, in "Crowds."

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AS A COMMERCIAL FACTOR

BY WILLIAM R. REINICK

THE day of estimating the work of the library by the number of books circulated, a majority of them fiction, is rapidly passing, and it is now being recognized by Librarians and Boards of Trustees, that too great a value has been placed on circulation, often neglecting the reference work of the library. A business firm or an investigator, by finding one item relating to his particular line, might be led to make a new invention, start a new line of trade, or send goods to another locality, resulting in increased business and giving additional employment. Statistics along these lines are almost impossible to obtain, but observation and a little reasoning will at once show that the latter is of far more value to mankind, than the reading of hundreds of works of fiction, especially when the librarian is able to directly assist the researcher.

The official publications of the various governments, states and cities, constantly contain articles of great value to the industrial and commercial world, but until recently these have not been appreciated, due no doubt, to the unsystematic manner of publication, and the still more important fact that no serious effort has been made to bring these publications to the notice of those who would obtain the greatest results.

It seems unnecessary to give the reasons why a collection of documents should be a very important factor in the commercial life of a city, as the collecting of reports by the special libraries gives conclusive evidence of their value.

In order to properly take up a new commercial line, or endeavor to enlarge the amount of business transacted by a firm already established, one should, in order to judge properly as to the right course to pursue, examine the ground thoroughly, note the supply of raw material close at hand, and cost of transportation, if the factory is at a distance from the source of supply, so that this will not eat up the profit, meaning a loss. The labor market,

cost of food, rent of houses, and numerous other items all have to have careful consideration, especially as the trend of all legislation to-day is to increase the amount of money paid to labor. Also, as to the articles manufactured, find where the best markets are for his wares, what opposition he is likely to encounter in entering new territories, mode of packing, length of credit to be given, customs duties, protection of patented articles in foreign countries, effect of the climate on the goods he intends to sell, and many other points.

A firm engaged in the manufacture of electric and gas lamp posts, should be able to obtain illustrations of those in use in other cities of the world, their selling price, and any criticism as to their durability, adverse or favorable. This data might also enable the firm to suggest improvements, which would give more satisfactory results.

A house selling goods, which would come under the regulations of the Pure Food and Drugs Acts, national or state, wants in the shortest possible time, access to publications containing the rules and regulations, stating the manner in which goods must be labelled to be sold in a certain locality. If they write to Washington, or the capital of the state to which they want to ship goods, and wait for the report, it often means that the sale is lost, as a purchaser, being frequently in a hurry, cancels the order and buys from a nearby house.

A company engaged in making clothing, generally has a large number of rolls of cloth on hand, and if these contain wool, they are often attacked by insect life. Writing a letter requesting a remedy, and waiting a number of days for the reply, means a loss of goods and money, which could have been avoided, if the firm, within a few hours after the discovery of the ravages, could have obtained a report giving the necessary remedies.

The documents which seem to have the least practical use (according to the jokes about them) are the weather reports. But quite a number of persons wishing to go away for their health, or invest in lands for agricultural pursuits, or to change their habitations, have come in with the folders

issued by land companies, railroads, etc., describing the location as a paradise on earth, and able to return five dollars on every dollar expended, within the year, giving testimonials (like patent medicine companies), and with beautiful illustrations of homes supposed to be located there, the temperature even all year round, rain when you want it, and the railroad station at your door, a beautiful river and superb shade trees. The intended victim by referring to these much abused documents, and also the agricultural and geological reports, gets a true idea of things. These publications give cold facts of the actual conditions of the location (so beautifully described and illustrated in the folders), and will most likely state that there is a dirty little stream in the spring, drying up in the summer, the climate is very hot in summer and cold in winter, rainfall once in a while, and then the stream overflows and carries everything to destruction. The nearest railroad station is forty miles away, and trains run once a day.

The intended investor or new inhabitant has his eyes opened to the true condition of affairs, and thus he is enabled to save his health, time and money.

A firm gives out a rosy statement of certain mines asking investors to come in, often using quotations from official reports (changed or only partly quoted, so as to read as though their scheme was the only one in the land in which to invest). The investor by using documents, will often find the true facts (about the fabulous rich mines, etc.,) to be, that the mine has been practically worked out, leaving only the skimmed milk.

Documents furnished a company with scientific and statistical facts, by which the company will be able to start an entirely new industry, giving employment to a large number of persons directly, and many more indirectly, besides providing a nutritious meat at a price very much below that of cattle.

A promoter, by using the reports on turpentine, organized a company to engage in the manufacture of naval stores, which is now very successful.

The geological maps of a certain district,

by showing the value of the clay beneath the top soil, increased the value of a piece of land, formerly used for farming, many fold.

An engraving company, through documents, was enabled to ascertain whenever a bond issue was being considered, and by writing at once to the city, state or government giving consideration of floating a loan, obtained a number of orders.

Representatives of foreign bodies are constantly using documents for reports to be published in their own country for the use of investors and immigrants.

The monetary value of these documents to the commercial world cannot be given in figures, because one is seldom able to follow up the use made of the data collected by the investigators, but the results of any one of the above is of far more value than the circulation of a large number of volumes of fiction.

During my twenty-one years of experience in document work, having been in contact with the investigators, I have come to know the real value of documents, but the question arises, how may we make them of greater value to the community, at the lowest possible expenditure of money consistent with efficiency, and the following solution is suggested:

First—A collection of documents to be of commercial value should be located in the business portion of the city, and the department should be open in the evenings.

Second—The assistants should, whenever possible, besides having a general knowledge of the collection, take up some special study using the documents wherever they are able, and if possible, have a working knowledge of one of the languages. A person asking for information on a subject studied by one of the assistants, would be assisted by this one, and would obtain better results.

Third—Bibliographies and finding lists, to be distributed and also noted in the newspapers.

Fourth—From time to time, workers engaged in particular lines, should be invited to come to the library to hear some expert speak upon his subject, who would emphasize the value of data in order

to obtain the best results. At the same time, the library would display in cases or upon tables the material bearing upon the subjects spoken of, and the workers hearing of the value of books, and seeing the quantity of valuable publications at their disposal, would gradually recognize the value of the volumes to them personally, and make use of them in their daily work.

Fifth—A bulletin, issued daily if possible, giving a list of all current reports, and the papers contained in them, which the library receives, arranged by subjects; also when the article is of value, a notation of the particular point mentioned in the paper. These bulletins could be made on a multi-graph or some other similar machine, and sold at cost, and between time the machine could be used to do the printing needed by the library; or, print this information on cards, and sell to the firms all cards on the subjects selected by them at so much per card, as is done by the Library of Congress. By doing this on cards, the firms subscribing to them, and also the library, could at once place them in the catalog.

There are many firms, who would gladly avail themselves of this privilege if the library would undertake to supply the index. Dod's building reports only note when bids are requested, but in many cases we could give the information as soon as they were contemplated.

Sixth—In order to obtain the greatest possible results, particular stress should be given to the efficiency of the Directors and of assistants, especially where they are to come into daily contact with this commercial world, and the report of the Joint Committee of the National Municipal League and the National Civil Service Reform League, upon "The selection and retention of experts in municipal office" is of special value as it recognizes that the Bureau Directors should be protected against removal, except for just cause.

It is hardly necessary to say that the document as a commercial factor can be made of increasing value, as anyone who has at heart the uplifting and advancement of mankind, by looking round, is able to see where hundreds, yea thousands would

be in a better position, if they had a greater knowledge of the business in which they are engaged. A glance at the history of the world will at once show that advancement only comes to those, who by their power to acquire and properly use knowledge, prove their capability, and the necessity of one's possessing this to properly exist is becoming more apparent each year, in this age of commerce.

To-day, the library which had the foresight to collect documents, when they were, as they still are by some, looked upon as junk, and were easily obtainable, can now see the difficulty which other libraries, and especially some of the special libraries are having, sometimes paying quite large sums for the volumes to complete their sets, and often failing, can look with pride upon its own collections, complete sets obtained with little money and now ready to be made of value to the commercial world, a value which will further increase with the growth of commerce with South America, when the Panama Canal is completed.

LEARNING TO READ

I WONDER why it takes so long
To make the letters shape a song?
And how the words can ever know—
All down the pages—where to go?
Sometimes alone a letter stands;
Sometimes the words take hold of hands;
I see them gather thick and black,
Then turn about and travel back;
I look just where they were before,
And find they aren't there any more.
But Mother says, "Most words are queer
Until you come to know them, dear."
It seems, no matter what they do,
She knows where they are going to,
And reads some books all through again.
One song there is about the rain
That has a comfortable sound—
"The rain is raining all around";
When I just read it in the book,
How strange the marching letters look.
But hearing her, I seem to see
Ships and umbrellas, field and tree.

—GRACE HAZARD CONKLING,
in *The Craftsman*.

A SELECTED LIST OF PERIODICALS FOR SMALL LIBRARIES.

A COMMITTEE appointed at the fall meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club unanimously reports the following resolution:

The members of the Massachusetts Library Club view with strong disapproval the alarming decadence in tone of many of the leading American periodicals, and emphatically protest against the tendency recently so manifest to cater to sordid sensationalism, indecent suggestion, and to perverted taste.

The committee has had several meetings, at which have been discussed the merits and demerits of certain leading periodicals, and it has prepared the appended list of fifty magazines, which are recommended for small libraries, arranged in groups of ten, to cover the demands of libraries subscribing to ten, twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty periodicals. It is not to be understood that all of the reputable journals are included. The list is limited by the number chosen, and by the plan by which the committee endeavors to put in each group of ten, magazines which should appeal to the various classes of a community. A list has also been made of twenty magazines, covering special subjects of a more or less technical nature. One or more of this special list could be inserted in the place of one in each group of ten, according to the demands of each locality.

Group 1.

<i>Atlantic</i>	\$4.00
<i>Harper's Magazine</i>	4.00
<i>National Geographic Magazine</i>	2.50
<i>Outing</i>	3.00
<i>Outlook</i>	3.00
<i>Popular Mechanics</i>	1.50
<i>Saint Nicholas</i>	3.00
<i>Scientific American</i>	3.00
<i>Survey</i>	3.00
<i>Woman's Home Companion</i>	1.50

\$28.50

Group 2

<i>Century</i>	\$4.00
<i>Delineator</i>	1.50
<i>Garden Magazine</i>	1.50
<i>Hints</i>	1.00
<i>Independent, New York</i>	3.00
<i>Journal of Education</i>	2.50
<i>Literary Digest</i>	3.00
<i>Nation</i>	3.00
<i>World's Work</i>	3.00
<i>Youth's Companion</i>	2.00

\$24.50

Group 3

<i>American Homes and Gardens</i>	\$3.00
<i>Boston Cooking School Magazine</i>	1.00
<i>Current Opinion</i>	3.00
<i>International Studio</i>	5.00
<i>Modern Priscilla</i>	1.00
<i>North American Review</i>	4.00
<i>Review of Reviews</i>	3.00
<i>School Arts Magazine</i>	2.00
<i>Scribner's Magazine</i>	3.00
<i>Technical World</i>	1.50

\$26.50

Group 4

<i>American City</i>	\$2.00
<i>American Magazine</i>	1.50
<i>Bulletin of the Pan American Union Republics</i>	3.00
<i>Craftsman</i>	3.00
<i>Dial</i>	2.00
<i>Etude</i>	1.50
<i>Illustrated London News [£2]</i>	7.75-10
<i>Popular Science Monthly</i>	3.00
<i>Scientific American Supplement</i>	5.00
<i>System</i>	2.00

\$30.75

Group 5

<i>Education</i>	\$3.00
<i>English Review [12/6]</i>	3.50
<i>Forum</i>	2.50
<i>House Beautiful</i>	3.00
<i>Living Age</i>	6.00
<i>Popular Electricity</i>	1.50
<i>Punch [18/6]</i>	4-40 5
or	
<i>Life</i>	5.00
<i>Rudder</i>	2.00
<i>Spectator</i>	6-25 8
<i>Travel</i>	3.00

\$35.75

Special list (20)

<i>Aeronautics</i>	\$3.00
<i>American Architect</i>	10.00
<i>American Photography</i>	1.50
<i>American Poultry Journal</i>	1.00
<i>Annals of American Academy</i>	5.00
<i>Bird Lore</i>	1.00
<i>Bon Ton</i>	3.50
<i>Country Life in America</i>	4.00
<i>Engineering Magazine</i>	3.00
<i>Forest and Stream</i>	3.00
<i>Gleanings in Bee Culture</i>	1.00
<i>Keith's Magazine</i>	2.00
<i>Keramic Studio</i>	4.00
<i>Manual Training Magazine</i>	1.50
<i>Missionary Review of the World</i>	2.50
<i>Musician</i>	1.50
<i>National Municipal Review</i>	5.00
<i>Political Science Quarterly</i>	3.00
<i>Printing Art</i>	3.00
<i>Yachting</i>	2.00

\$60.50

NORTH DAKOTA SUMMER COURSE IN LIBRARY METHODS

THE University of North Dakota will offer as a department of the summer session, June 22 to July 31, a six weeks' course in library methods for the benefit of teachers or others who have the care of school libraries. The subjects usually included in a course of this kind will be covered. Instruction will be given by the following: Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, secre-

tary and director of the North Dakota Public Library Commission; C. W. Sumner, librarian of the University of North Dakota; Miss S. Blanche Hedrick, assistant librarian of the University of North Dakota; Miss Russell Edwards, cataloger.

This is the third year that the University of North Dakota has offered a course of this kind, and it is expected that a number of teachers will avail themselves of the opportunity of taking the work. Seven teachers were enrolled in the work last year.

LIBRARY INSTRUCTION AT PRATT INSTITUTE

An account of what has been accomplished in one effort to instruct students in the use of a library may interest some who have a like problem to solve. This instruction at Pratt Institute is given to nearly two hundred first-year day-class men in the School of Science and Technology, and the Applied Science Department of the library is the laboratory. The School of Science and Technology is one of the five schools of which the institute is composed. It embraces day courses in mechanical and electrical engineering, industrial chemistry, machine work, and in carpentry and building, and evening courses in corresponding subjects, to which are added some of the trades.

Pratt Institute Free Library occupies a separate building, across the street from the Institute. The Applied Science room of the library is a reference and reading room for the general public, and at the same time is the reference library and reading room of the School of Science and Technology, there being no departmental libraries in the school.

The courses in the school being only two years in extent, the time of the students is very fully occupied with the schedule of studies. It was, therefore, not easy to obtain time for even a short assignment for library instruction. Formerly it was the custom of the head of the department to obtain permission to address the students in their class rooms at the beginning of

each year. This led in later years to visits of sections numbering thirty or forty men, with an instructor, to the library, where they were talked to and shown around the department for half an hour. The coöperation of the school having been enlisted to this extent, the time seemed ripe last year for some systematic library training for the men. The advances of the library were cordially met and an arrangement was made by which the school was to assign each first-year man to five hours' work in the library. This is two hours' regular laboratory time and three hours usually required to prepare reports, but necessarily the whole five hours are spent in the library, as the report consists of a short bibliography.

The men come to the Applied Science room in groups of five, each man bringing a printed laboratory assignment slip on which his instructor has written the subject of his report. The following subjects are chosen at random from last year's work: low temperature measurements, unipolar motor, search lights, annealing of glass, burners for heavy oils, effect of different paints on the efficiency of radiating surfaces, light standards, design of friction clutches, efficiency of worm gear, applications of the gyroscope, block signals, Humphrey pump, lighting precaution in mill construction, tan bark as boiler fuel, use of stranded wire in winding armatures, gas engine ignition, refrigeration of public buildings, gas burners for the laboratory, thermit, construction of ozonator, method of making aluminum splices, autoclaves, and so on through over one hundred and fifty subjects relating to work in the physics, chemistry, and electricity laboratories, and in the shops and drafting rooms.

An index card is made out for each man on which is recorded his name, the subject of his report, and the time spent on the work, the time being entered at the beginning and end of each visit to the library in connection with the assignment.

The instruction begins with a short talk on the many kinds of books which go to make up a library, and on the necessity of having some systematic method of arrang-

ing them in shelves in order that confusion may be avoided and books readily found. This leads up to the explanation of the Dewey decimal classification, the practical working of which is demonstrated by reference to the shelves, the 500 and 600 classes with their subdivisions being chosen as containing the books which the men would need to use in searching for material for their reports. After this object lesson they are taken to the catalog case, where the arrangement of cards is explained, and they are given some exercise in using it—finding books by author and subject heading, noting call-numbers on slips and thereby finding books on the shelves, or obtaining books by presenting call-numbers at the circulating department.

Technical periodicals are then inspected, the features of the leading ones being explained, which leads to methods of searching for matter in bound files of periodicals. The *Engineering Index* with its annual cumulation, the *Industrial Arts Index*, *Chemical Abstracts*, and the individual periodical indexes are examined, attention being called to their various peculiarities of arrangement. The indexes of books are explained, also the value of the literature references which may be found as footnotes or lists in books.

The trade catalog collection and its catalog are then inspected.

A short visit is made to the circulating department, where the men are shown the full catalog and can see that the same system is employed there, and that any one of the 100,000 books in the library, no matter what its class, may be found as readily as are the 3000 technical books in the catalog which they have seen in the Applied Science room. At the same time they are told that the same system prevails in practically every public library which they are likely to use. The men are then taken through the stacks, where they see the arrangement of the various classes of books, after which they are told how to obtain borrowers' cards. This ends the direct instruction, and has used up a considerable portion of the first two hours of the time.

The remainder of the five hours time may

be made up at the convenience of the student and is devoted to the preparation of the report, which is in the form of a short bibliography on a subject which has been assigned by an instructor in the Institute. A printed and ruled card, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in., suitable for vertical filing in a case, is employed for this purpose. The entries are under four divisions: (a) books, (b) periodicals, (c) trade catalogs, (d) indexes. Form of entry and space given to each item are: (1) call-number, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; (2) title, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; (3) author, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in.; (4) short note, relating scope of reference and any other comment which will guide the person who may be selecting a reference, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; (5) date, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; (6) vol. no., $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; (7) paging, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The finished reports are examined and the students are marked on them as on laboratory reports. The reports become library property, are filed, and form valuable reference matter on hundreds of subjects.

The object in giving this instruction to first-year men is that they may become familiar with the library early in their course, and by using it while in the Institute be more likely to continue to make use of libraries in after years.

The library assignment is popular with the men. The only man who did not do the work last year, having been prevented by illness, asked permission to be admitted this year. It is gratifying to notice the independent manner in which these men proceed to consult catalog and indexes, in marked contrast with the helplessness of former classes in this respect.

DONALD HENDRY.

LIBRARY PROGRESS IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1913

ASA WYNKOOP, head of Public Libraries Section of the New York State Education Department, has prepared a comprehensive summary of library affairs in New York state for 1913, which contains some interesting facts and figures.

Reports were received last year at the New York State Education Department from 477 free lending libraries in the state,

showing a total of 4,707,472 volumes in stock and a circulation of 21,530,294. These figures show a gain over the previous year of 13 in the number of libraries reporting, 285,571 in their stock of books, and 1,221,118 in circulation. Since 1893, when the present state system of supervision and aid for free libraries was adopted, there has been a five-fold growth in the number of volumes in free libraries, and a nine-fold growth in public use of the libraries. The per capita circulation is now more than six times greater than in 1893, and notwithstanding the great increase in stock of books, the circulation per volume in stock has almost doubled. There are five times more books, and each book receives nearly twice the amount of use.

In their financial statements for the past year the libraries of the state show a total of \$3,814,875 available for the year's expenses. Of this amount \$1,738,420 was provided from local taxation, \$687,955 from interest on endowments, \$196,447 from the state (including \$136,860 for support and rehabilitation of the State Library), \$79,023 from gifts, \$21,317 from entertainments, and \$1,091,710 from balances on hand and miscellaneous sources. Library appropriations from local taxation were greater by \$116,988 than in the preceding year. The amount expended for books, periodicals, and binding was \$1,030,804, and for library salaries \$1,661,104. Estimating salaries in terms of circulation, it appears that the libraries are paying 7½ cents in personal service for each book issued. This, however, includes libraries where circulation represents perhaps less than half the service rendered.

Of the 52 cities of the state, 46 are now provided with free public libraries, two others have subscription libraries available to all on the payment of a small fee, two provide limited library service through the public-school library, and two provide no public library facilities whatever. The latter, however, Lackawanna and Watervliet, are in a sense parts of neighboring cities, and individuals may obtain library privileges from those cities. There are 24 villages in the state having each a population of 5,000 or above. In all but

three of these free or public libraries have been provided. They have an average stock of 9,174 volumes and an average circulation of 29,651.

The total number of incorporated villages in the state is 456. In 224 of these, or just about one-half, there are regularly chartered free libraries, and in about one-half of the remainder the school libraries provide some free library privileges. Outside of incorporated cities and villages, there are 134 communities or districts which have regularly chartered free libraries, supported in part by district or town taxes, but depending mainly on voluntary contributions, membership fees, and proceeds from entertainments.

Of the total of \$1,738,420 appropriated from local taxes last year for library support, \$1,651,324, or 95 per cent., was provided by the cities. Greater New York provided \$1,232,366, or 70 per cent., of this amount. Reduced to a per capita basis, the figures mean that Greater New York is paying for each unit of population a library tax of 25 cents, Buffalo 24 cents, Syracuse 32 cents, Rochester 14 cents, Utica 34 cents, Mt. Vernon 46 cents, Albany 14 cents, Yonkers 17 cents, New Rochelle 44 cents, Poughkeepsie 43 cents, Schenectady 15 cents, Binghamton 22 cents, Niagara Falls 25 cents, Watertown 26 cents, Troy 8 cents, Auburn 15 cents. The tax per volume circulated in these cities was: Greater New York 8.6 cents, Buffalo 10 cents, Syracuse 12.5 cents, Rochester 30 cents, Utica 14 cents, Mt. Vernon 9 cents, Albany 4 cents, Yonkers 7 cents, New Rochelle 10 cents, Poughkeepsie 12 cents, Schenectady 7 cents, Binghamton 6 cents, Niagara Falls 10 cents, Watertown 9 cents, Troy 6 cents, Auburn 9 cents. It is worthy of note that several of the cities which are paying the highest per capita rate for their libraries are getting a more than corresponding circulation, so that their tax per unit of issue is among the lowest, illustrating the fact that in many cases an increased tax makes for positive economy in results.

One hundred and ten different libraries were benefited during the year by gifts or bequests, each valued at \$100 or more, the largest number of libraries ever thus ben-

efted in a single year. The total amount of gifts and bequests is estimated at \$1,123,291, the greater part of which was for buildings, grounds, or permanent endowments. The larger gifts were as follows: To Columbia University, a building to house the library of architecture and art, costing \$500,000, from S. J. Avery; to New York Public Library, by will of W. A. Spencer, one-half his residuary estate and his private library; to Glens Falls, by will of Henry Crandall, estate worth \$500,000, to be applied at discretion of trustees to public park, Boys' Saving Club, and public library; to Hamilton College Library, \$100,000 for a building from unnamed benefactor.

Of the 110 gifts reported, only three were from Mr. Carnegie, and these represent less than 3 per cent. of the total value of the year's gifts. It is worthy of note also that for every dollar given to libraries by the state, \$32 was given by private donors.

To complete this survey of the library resources and activities of the state, there must be added the statistics of library facilities and circulation provided by the State Library, with its unique department of traveling libraries, which serves as a free library for all the people of the state, particularly for those without other library facilities. Last year small libraries, averaging 41 volumes each, making a total of 45,651 volumes, were sent for local use to no less than 1114 localities or groups of readers. This was a gain over any previous year of more than 250 libraries sent out, and is double the number reported ten years ago.

In the library situation of the state as a whole, the most striking feature is, of course, the rapid development and huge totals shown by the great city libraries. Thus of the total stock of 4,707,472 volumes in all the free libraries of the state, 3,459,359 are in the cities and 2,051,743 in Greater New York alone; and of the total annual circulation, numbering 21,530,294 volumes, 18,300,454 were issued to city borrowers. But when it is considered that 76 per cent. of the population of the state is contained in cities, and that the population outside of

cities is now actually less than it was twenty years ago, the development of libraries in the villages and rural districts of the state must be regarded as even more notable than that in the cities. Thus, of the 477 free libraries shown in the year's reports, 319 are outside of cities, and these have a total stock of books numbering 1,248,113 and an annual circulation of 3,228,840—an average for each of these libraries of 3912 volumes in stock and 10,122 circulation. Of the total gain last year of 1,221,118 in circulation from free libraries, 598,077, or nearly one-half, was from libraries outside of cities, representing only one-quarter of the population.

The full strength of the showing in the smaller towns will perhaps best appear from a comparison with conditions reported in other states having state library commissions or bureaus of recognized efficiency. Thus, Wisconsin is generally recognized in the West and Middle West as a model for other states in its library system and its library propaganda. It has a population almost exactly equal to that of New York outside of cities. In the whole of that state, according to its last report, there were 165 free libraries, 90 library buildings, 987,254 volumes, and a property in library buildings amounting to \$1,764,000. The extra-city population of New York has twice the number of free libraries, twice the number of buildings, a quarter more books, and a greater valuation in library buildings than the whole state of Wisconsin.

Indiana, with a population greater than that of rural New York and a model library law and commission, reports 145 free or public libraries and 106 library buildings, more than one-half the latter being gifts from Carnegie. Both in libraries and buildings rural New York has twice the facilities reported for the whole of the Hoosier state.

California, with a population substantially larger than that of rural New York, and with a model library system, reports for the whole state 124 free libraries supported by city tax, 21 county library systems, 54 subscription libraries, and 60 association libraries, a total of 259, of which

not more than 205 are free. It has 117 library buildings, 80 of which are Carnegie gifts. The total of free libraries and buildings is at least a third less than that of the smaller population in rural New York. Even Massachusetts, which was the first state to establish a state department for library extension, and which boasts a free library for every township, has fewer free libraries in operation in proportion to population than the village and country part of New York.

THE NEW CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY BUILDING

ALTHOUGH the new Connecticut State Library and Supreme Court building at Hartford was finished three years ago and has been in use since that time, it was not formally turned over to the state until Feb. 10 last, when the building commission which has had the construction in hand for ten years, through its president, ex-Senator Morgan G. Bulkeley, presented the certificate of the completion of its work to Governor Simeon E. Baldwin. The exercises attendant upon the ceremony were held in the beautiful Memorial Hall of the building, where are deposited the original charter of the state, and the first constitution ever drawn, with the table upon which Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

The ceremony itself was simple. Around the table in the hall were grouped ex-Governor Bulkeley, who, as president of the building commission made the address for it; Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, who received the building in behalf of the state, and his two associates on the state library committee, which will now supervise the building—Secretary of the State Albert Phillips and Hon. William Hamersley. The members of the building commission, ex-Senator Charles C. Cook, Comptroller Daniel P. Dunn, H. Wales Lines, Willie O. Burr and L. W. Robinson, grouped around the principal actors, while the other spectators stood in an outer circle.

Former Governor Bulkeley in his address reviewed the work of the commission

which was appointed in November, 1903. In 1907 the commission, after having been twice continued, was directed to secure land, contract for and fully complete and furnish a building suitable for the use of the state as a library, supreme court room and memorial hall. The cornerstone of this building was laid on May 25, 1909, and on November 25, 1910, the state librarian, George S. Godard, took charge of the building under the commission. During the three years and more which have since passed the new quarters of the library have been found satisfactory in every respect. The appropriation made for the building amounted to \$1,665,099.22, of which \$1,655,693.04 has been expended, leaving a balance of \$10,006.18 in the hands of the treasurer.

Governor Baldwin received the parchment document containing the formal transferral of the building from the commission to the state, and made a brief address, after which he committed the care of the building to the state librarian.

In accepting the charge Mr. Godard spoke of the interest he had felt in the Connecticut State Library since his boyhood days, and of the pleasure with which he accepted a position in it in 1898, under Dr. Charles J. Hoadley.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS—MID-WEST SECTION MEETING

THE midwinter meeting of the Mid-West section of the League of Library Commissions was held in Chicago December 31 and January 1.

At the opening session, 25 delegates were present, representing 13 states. At the close, the attendance record showed 39 delegates from 15 states; Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin. More visitors were present than could be accommodated in the room, all interested in the animated debates. There was not a dull moment in the three sessions, nor a hackneyed discussion. Credit is due the officers, particularly the president, Miss Wales, for the way in which things were

kept moving. No topics were omitted, and no session lasted overlong.

At the first session a letter from State Librarian Winkler, of Texas, asked for a collection of cartoons or other illustrations that could be used in a city campaign for a public library.

Miss Stearns, of Wisconsin, said that this work belonged to the A. L. A., and since the league officers are transient, and the A. L. A. had collections for public library work, it could well do work of this kind.

Mr. Jennings, of Seattle, asked for collections of pamphlets and articles on practical ways for the establishment of a library commission. This was also classed as A. L. A. work.

The general topic was "Co-operation of public educational forces," and the first morning's discussion covered "Extension work and co-operation with specialized schools of the state university."

Miss Templeton, of Nebraska, opened the discussion. She said that library commissions could do little for students while in college, that the work of the commission related more to home study. Its opportunity for co-operation was with university extension work, also in correspondence courses, in developing social centers and lecture courses. Farmers' institutes, demonstration trains, and county agricultural experts gave the library commission opportunity. Where the commission is not represented, lecturers are usually willing to describe the work of the commission and distribute leaflets. These agencies advertise the commission, and leave it free to concentrate on delivery of books. The great difficulty is scarcity of material of the right kind.

Miss Stearns preferred that the commission do its own advertising, and believed that an agent of the commission should attend farmers' institutes, and distribute leaflets directly to the farmers. This is done in Wisconsin and the university and library commission share the expenses.

In Minnesota, representatives of the commission go out under university auspices, but are paid by the commission.

Miss Stearns thought the university agri-

cultural colleges should send out agricultural libraries.

Miss Baldwin preferred that all traveling libraries should be confined to the library commission. Minnesota state schools have special aid to buy books for their special courses, which in time will mean establishment of special libraries, particularly local agricultural libraries.

A paper by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, of the Indiana Library Commission, advocated that the library commission go not too far in the purchase of books for special work. The commission should co-operate only when special work has not special funds. Duplication is unavoidable in the beginning of the work, but the commission should learn what the universities can furnish, and provide only what is lacking.

A thorough discussion of duplication followed.

Miss Bascom advocated that all good material, even that obtained from university libraries, and the historical commission, should be sent through the library commission.

Miss Curtis said that in Illinois the university furnished outlines and directed to the commission for books.

Mr. Kerr said in Kansas there were five places doing extension work, and there was more work than all could do.

Miss Robinson, of Iowa, thought the field should be divided into two parts, the work with special students to be undertaken by the university, and the work with general people by the library commission. University extension should be by the lecture method, library commission by the book method.

Miss MacDonald said that Pennsylvania reduced duplication to a minimum by having the president of the state university a member of the library commission.

Dr. Batt, of North Dakota, thought it would not matter whether it was one book each in two centers, or two copies of the same book in the library commission office.

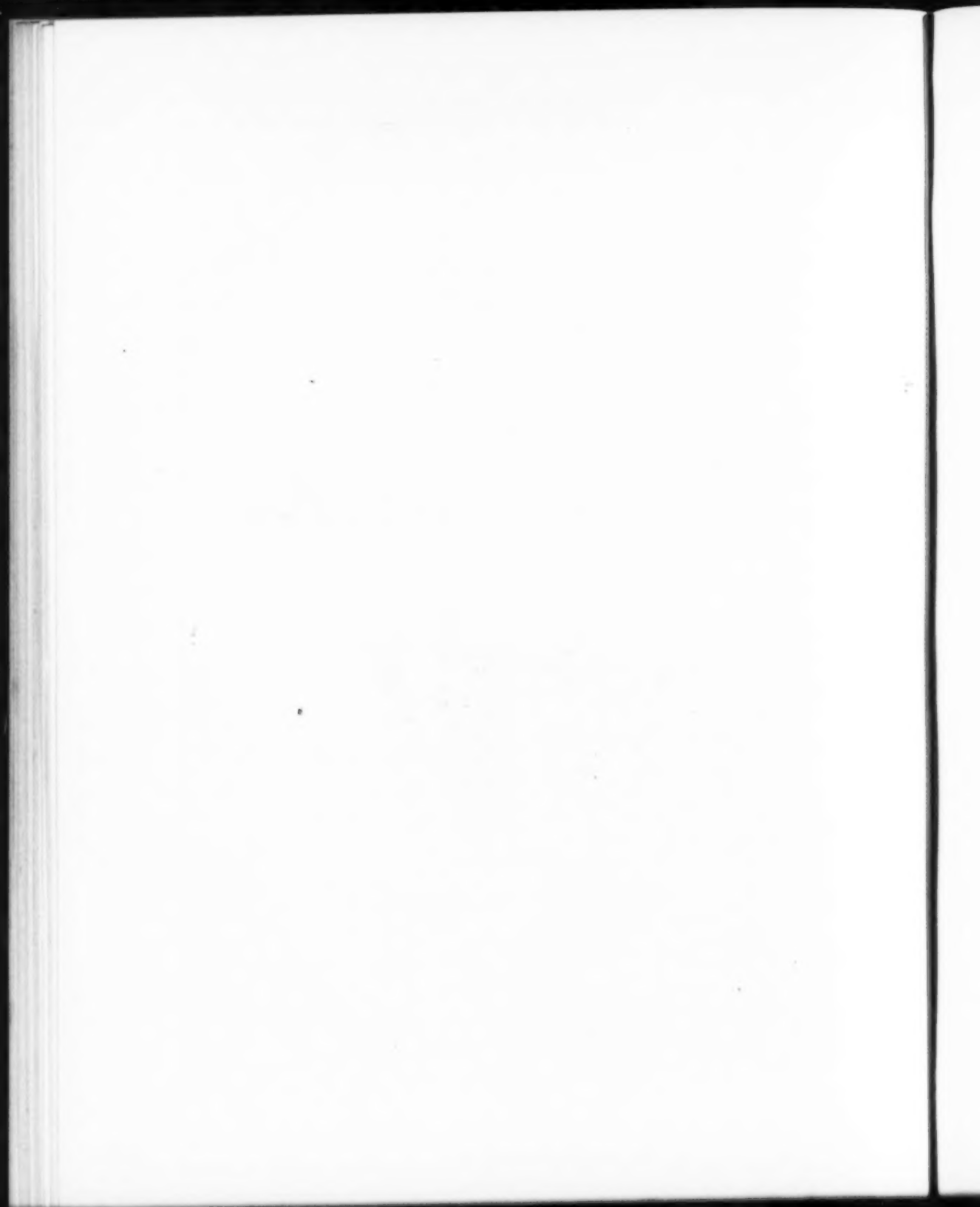
A committee was appointed to take charge of national publicity for library commission work as an aid in co-operation. This committee is expected to report at the June meeting.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD—MAIN READING ROOM



SECTION OF READING ROOM SHOWING SPECIAL METAL STUDY TABLES



The committee appointed by the president was as follows: Clara F. Baldwin, Lutie E. Stearns, Julia Robinson.

A friendly feeling toward aiding in the expense of the A. L. A. exhibit at Leipzig exposition was expressed.

It was voted to send the daily report blanks to members of the commission.

The topic for the afternoon was "Study clubs as a coöperative force," opened by Mrs. Earl, of Indiana. She discussed the work of the study clubs, and dwelt upon the enthusiasm they aroused for library work.

Miss Robinson told of the aid received from study clubs in advertising the commission, and mentioned the 100 traveling libraries given by the state federation of women's clubs. They had also helped pass the library laws in a number of states.

Miss Baldwin said that in Minnesota the secretary of the library commission was secretary of the library and literary committee in the state federation.

Miss Stearns thought that a representative of the state federation should be on the library commission.

A paper on "New civic league work," prepared by Miss Van Buren, of the American Civic Association, was read by Miss Baldwin. She pointed out that civic organizations have lost sight of their greatest asset, the children. The need of service in making loyal citizens was emphasized. Civic campaigns should start from the known—the home plot—and proceed to the unknown—to the state. She asked that the state library commission and librarians coöperate with civic committees to arrange for state-wide campaigns. In Wisconsin, the library commission establishes civic leagues.

The next subject was "Co-operation by the commissions; interstate relations."

Miss M. Clellan, of Indiana, read a paper prepared by John A. Lapp, on "Co-operative library service."

"Messages from new commissions," was opened by a talk by Miss Borresen, field-librarian of the South Dakota Library Commission. She explained the provisions of their law, which places the library work for the state under the state library, with

an interesting summary of the library conditions found in the field work of the state.

Secretary of State Woods, of Illinois, being state-librarian ex-officio, was present by invitation, and gave an account of the conditions in that state, and outlined what he hoped to do in upholding the hands of trained workers in Illinois.

Miss Fernald, of Great Falls, Montana, president of the state library association, told of the efforts to secure a state library in that state.

Miss Bascom reported for the publishing committee on the preparation of study club outlines. After considerable discussion, a committee was appointed to confer on study outlines and report. The president appointed on such committee, Miss Tyler, Ohio; Miss Bascom, Wisconsin; Miss Borresen, South Dakota; Miss Robinson, Iowa; Miss Baldwin, Minnesota; Mrs. Budlong, North Dakota; Mrs. Earl, Indiana; Miss MacDonald, Pennsylvania; Miss Ahern, Illinois; Miss Titcomb, Maryland.

A vote of thanks was ordered sent to Congressman H. M. Towner, of Iowa, and David Lewis, of Maryland, for their assistance in securing the admission of books to parcel post after March 16. A vote of appreciation was also sent to Postmaster Burleson.

At the third session, "Co-operation between the library departments of the departments of state, and the state board of education," was opened by Miss Stearns, who presented the library commission side of the question. Her prophecy that the state board of education would soon control library work, proved the keynote of the morning's discussion.

Dr. Batt, of North Dakota, presented the school side of the question.

Miss Baldwin discussed the result of too many commissions in state government.

Mr. Johnston, new librarian at St. Paul, advocated closer union, the terms of which must depend on individual conditions and boards of control.

Mr. Dudgeon objected to libraries in the control of the schools.

Purd B. Wright believed it to be the logical outcome of the social center move-

ment. He preferred five branches in school houses rather than one central library, but he would make a distinction between the library in the school, and the library under schools. The latter would mean a constant fight with boards of education for funds.

Mr. Locke, of Toronto, thought the most valuable thing would be a generation of school children trained to use libraries. He delighted the audience with an account of a recent library bill, in Ontario, which required that all members of the public library board should be school teachers. The library as an annex to schools is lost in Ontario at present.

Miss Scott, of Indiana, thought the library committee under a school board would receive scant attention.

In New Jersey, a law has been passed to put the school libraries under supervision of the library commission.

In Oregon, the state library supervises all library interests.

Miss Wales, of Missouri, doubted the wisdom of the library commissions arraying themselves against so widespread a movement for consolidation. The most desirable solution, she thought, would be one head for all educational departments.

Dr. Batt favored not one man as head, but three or five, one of whom should be a representative librarian.

Miss Stearns was to finish the discussion, but she said the matter had been summed up by Miss Wales, and that nothing could be added to the suggested solution.

Miss Julia E. Elliott outlined a plan for organizing school libraries by mail. She thought the total expense would be about the same as hiring a librarian at \$75 a month. She asked for suggestions for the use of standard or commercial size cards, for modification of cataloging rules, and other details of the work.

Miss Bascom reported for the committee on the preparation of study outlines, saying that after discussion, it had been found impracticable to ask commissions to contribute toward the salaries of a specialist to prepare outlines. The H. W. Wilson Company was considering the preparation of such outlines, and it seemed advisable to co-operate with the firm. The report

was referred to the publishing committee for action.

It cannot be said that any consensus of opinion followed all these animated discussions. All sides of the question were presented with enthusiasm. If there was a majority opinion, it was that duplication should be avoided, but each department was willing to leave to some other agency the honor of withdrawing from the field.

The full discussions cannot fail to result in a better understanding and continued progress in efficiency and economy of administration.

MRS. MINNIE C. BUDLONG, *Secretary*.

American Library Association

At the meeting of the publishing board of the American Library Association, in Chicago, Jan. 2, it was voted that such members of the Association as wish to do so be invited to suggest another name for the A. L. A. Booklist. Suggested names may be sent to the secretary, who will duly transmit them to the publishing board for their consideration. George B. Utley, secretary, American Library Association, Chicago.

Notice—In preparing a pamphlet on library publicity for the American Library Association the undersigned suggests that samples of printed advertising and items of publicity methods be sent to the following address: Charles E. Rush, Librarian, Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.

Library Organizations

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

On Jan. 22, 1914, the eighty-third meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Somerville.

An innovation in the order of procedure was noted. The morning session, held immediately after the inspection of the new building, was devoted to round tables. The afternoon session was opened by President Hall, who after expressing Dr. Durrell's regret at not being able as president of the board of trustees of the Somerville Library, to welcome the Club, proceeded with the business.

The round table conducted by Mrs. Coe and Miss Williams brought out many new

features in regard to both classification and reference work.

Miss Williams said that the object of the reference department of the Somerville Library is to prove that all books are reference books in the broader sense of the word; that they are different in degree, not in kind, from other books. In working out her idea she has found that "reference and information work has at least three different aspects: social, the effort to create the proper atmosphere, guidance in the choice of light reading; serious research; and suggestive and instructive work." In order to socialize the books: first, one half of the "reference books" formerly so called, have been put into the circulating department of the library (there is no reference room at Somerville); second, general reference books have been put into one section by themselves; third, reference books dealing with specific subjects have been put at the beginning of their classes with the circulating books, *e.g.* all 600 reference books go at the beginning of Useful arts.

The results of such an arrangement after two weeks' test at Somerville have been encouraging. There is, of course, a demand on the part of the public for the circulation of reference books. This has been complied with without ensuing disaster. Miss Williams recognizes the fact that the working out of such a scheme will differ according to the individual needs of each library. She made some helpful suggestions as to carrying the work on, indicating that a special loan system for charging reference books would be necessary, also that to keep a list of questions asked and a special loan record would be indispensable from the point of view of the worker. Further details in regard to the work may be had from the *Bulletin of Bibliography*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 3.

The questions asked Miss Williams proved the interest with which her ideas were received. Were encyclopedias, year books, French and German dictionaries, the Dictionary of national biography, circulated? To which the answer was, yes, if one's resources warranted it. Were *zc. fines* sufficient? Yes, but overdue notices were sent immediately. Were answers to difficult reference questions kept? Yes. Miss Forrest of Milton here pointed out that to keep such answers on colored cards and to incorporate them into the regular catalog was most helpful.

Mr. Belden presided over still another round table on "Ways and means of professional development."

Miss Hooper, librarian of the Brookline Pub-

lic Library, made clear to begin with that she believes nothing of greater help in professional development than the library itself, the rewards of work in such a place she considers tremendous, instead of giving all, librarians receive greater benefits from the people whom they serve than they can ever hope to confer. Mutual understanding and friendliness between fellow workers and between departments will also tend to bring out the best in each individual member of a library staff; "a librarian herself can do much by her own attitude toward her staff to promote this condition, especially through her own friendly relations with them, by avoiding as far as possible the exercise of authority in unessential details, and by respecting individual judgment in her assistants wherever it can be found; no person of original and independent mind and mature judgment wants to work continually in leading strings." Far from considering that high salaries will produce efficiency, Miss Hooper believes that capability in an assistant once proved, the better salary will, or ought to, follow. "As for higher technical training in library methods we value that, but above all else we value character and personal fitness for the work, and the training of school and college education in library methods."

Mr. Shaw of Worcester, Mr. Wellman of Springfield, Mr. Wadlin of Boston, Miss Donnelly of Simmons College, Mr. Fison of Malden, Mr. Tripp of New Bedford, and Mr. Hall of Somerville took part in the discussion which followed. Various opinions as to the function of the library schools and library training were expressed. The schools are the avenue for a great many who would like to enter the work. Again librarians frequently prefer to train their assistants in their own ways. Miss Donnelly in speaking of the ideals of library work, added to the undisputed qualifications of good health, character, good disposition, and intellectual gifts which are necessary in the make up of the best library assistants, accuracy, ability to work without supervision, *i. e.*, to take a suggestion and to develop it, and ability, not only willingness, to be shifted around and thus to develop into an all-round person. Other opinions varied from "it is a question of money when you get right down to business," to "the whole situation resolves itself round the books." Mr. Hall's suggestions were practical, looking as they did toward the circumstances under which the best work on the part of assistants is possible: he would have labor and hours of labor at-

tractive, and he would have some sort of retirement system for library workers, as well as for teachers and for employes of the state including those in the State Library. For such an end, in his opinion, the Library Club ought to be represented in the legislature—to make a beginning towards better library laws, better professional standing and inclusion in any general retirement scheme.

"Schools and club work and the public library" was the topic under discussion at the round table conducted by Miss Crain and Miss Lovis.

The program of this section included the names of Mr. Clarke, superintendent of schools in Somerville, Miss Lovis the high school librarian, Miss Thuman of New Bedford, Miss Guerriere, librarian of the Boston North End branch library, and Miss Lockwood of Brookline.

Mr. Clarke to make clear the situation between the schools and the library from the school standpoint asked the question "What are the schools trying to do?" His answer was, Trying to acquaint the child with the various activities of life. For instance, if a child is to know anything of shop practice, it is most desirable that he be allowed to work in the shop as part time on his school schedule. Or if he is to study civics, it is desirable for him really to see demonstrated certain municipal activities. In the same way the library should be a sort of laboratory in which art, literature, history and other subjects are demonstrated through books.

Miss Lovis, the high school librarian, is appointed by the school board from the library staff, and her work is carried on under the library's direction. One half her salary comes from the appropriation for the schools. She spends half of her time in the high school during school hours, the rest of her time in the public library at the disposal of teachers and students. Her duties include visiting the schools to get acquainted with teachers and pupils, discussing with the teachers the kind of illustrative and supplementary material the library can supply in given courses, making suggestions to pupils on outside reading, sending books on deposit, and talking upon how to use the library.

Miss Guerriere outlined the work of her boys' and girls' clubs. However, she is of the opinion that club work is outside the province of the library, since to be well conducted, it needs more time than a library can give. Miss Lockwood agreed that libraries have no time for clubs, nevertheless they have been her best

means of subduing the gangs of boys and girls that have overrun the children's room.

At 2:15, after luncheon served at the high school cafeteria, the afternoon session of the Club was called to order by Mr. Drew B. Hall, president.

The first business to be considered was the report of Mr. Belden for the committee on coöperation. The entire state has been divided into library groups containing from three to twelve libraries in each group. This districting has been done under the direction of the secretary, Miss Hooper, and the office secretary of the Commission. Not long since, a letter was sent to the local secretaries by the Chairman of the Committee, asking for a report of progress. At that time, neither Norfolk nor Essex County had been districted and there were certain sections in the central part of the state still unprovided for. Fifty-five local secretaries are now serving in this work of coöperation and their activities cover the entire state. Thirty letters were received in reply to the letter of the chairman. They may be summarized briefly as follows:

Eight local secretaries, up to the time of receiving the letter, had done nothing. They promised immediate activity, however, and will submit reports of progress at a later date. Five local secretaries had held organization meetings in their own libraries, and seventeen local secretaries reported that they had either written or visited the libraries in their group and that the much desired personal relationship was being developed. In one group bi-monthly meetings have been arranged for the year. This same group has also effected a system of exchange of library periodicals. Another group is to hold a round-table conference once every four to six weeks; another is to hold a conference once every three months. Another says that the libraries are glad of the opportunity to submit reference questions, problems in classification, and cataloging. One of the larger libraries invites the smaller libraries to visit and inspect the books received on approval for a period of a week once each month.

Mr. Wellman of Springfield, made the report for the Committee on the State Library. In considering the possible relation of the State Library to the public libraries of the Commonwealth, the committee agreed that radical innovations involving large expenditures are at present wholly unnecessary. The committee, however, suggested that the State Library might appropriately aid the public libraries by offering to furnish information, par-

ticularly on municipal and sociological questions, which would obviate to some extent the duplication of reference work; and that it also might appropriately offer to lend books to public libraries so far as may seem feasible and expedient, supplying particularly books which the little library is unable to own, and especially expensive or comparatively little-used books. Many such books are so seldom used in the small libraries that a single copy available at the State Library would suffice. On the other hand, the same book is often used in a large library too frequently to permit of its being loaned to the small library.

After finishing his own report Mr. Wellman read a minority report in the form of a letter received from Mr. Ballard of Pittsfield.

The report of the committee was accepted, and the chair then appointed the following persons to act as this committee for the coming year:

Mr. George H. Tripp, Public Library, New Bedford, chairman; Mrs. John Lawrence, trustee, Public Library, Groton; Miss Katharine P. Loring, trustee, Public Library, Beverly; Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Free Public Library, Worcester; Mr. John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill, secretary, Massachusetts Library Club.

A report on periodicals was made by Mr. Tripp of New Bedford, and following it resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the state board of library commissioners in requesting an increase in its appropriation from \$4000 to \$10,000 for the aid of free public libraries, especially in small towns and in those having a large foreign-born population. A committee of three was appointed by the president of the club, with power to enlarge its membership, to further the enactment of the legislation recommended, by enlisting the interest of library trustees, librarians and others, by appearing at legislative hearings, and by all other legitimate means. The members of this committee are: Mr. William W. Bryant, trustee, Cobb Library, Bryantville; Miss Louisa M. Hooper, librarian, Public Library, Brookline; Mr. Robert K. Shaw, librarian, Free Public Library, Worcester.

Dr. Charles L. Noyes, of the board of trustees of the Somerville Public Library, read a parable. In it he expressed his own happy faith in the laws of continuity and of complementariness as they applied to all forms of work, more particularly in this case, as they apply to the work and the workers of the library.

Mr. Shaw, at the end of the afternoon's

program made a motion for a rising vote of thanks to the Club's hosts and hostesses for its delightful entertainment. The motion was heartily carried.

The annual dinner of the Club was held at the Exchange Club, Boston. Mrs. Christobel W. Kidder read "Dolly reforming herself" by Henry Arthur Jones.

EUGENIA M. HENRY, *Recorder*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the meeting of the executive committee of the New York Library Association it was decided to accept Dr. Schurman's invitation to hold the twenty-fourth annual meeting at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., the week of Sept. 6, 1914. The earlier date will accommodate many of the school librarians and it is expected that this meeting will be a large one.

The secretary was directed to prepare a circular encouraging membership in the Association. This is to be sent to non-members who are library workers in the state.

One hundred and fifty dollars was granted to the committee on institutes to further its work in conducting library institutes throughout the state.

HARRIET R. PECK, *Secretary*.

ROCHESTER DISTRICT LIBRARY CLUB

A meeting of the Rochester District Library Club was held on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the Genesee branch of the Rochester Public Library. Twenty-one were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The report of the periodical committee was presented by Miss Adams. The call for the report of the committee on sets revealed the fact that there was uncertainty as to the chairman of the committee. In order to avoid future uncertainty, the committee was declared to consist of Miss Eleanor Gleason, chairman; Mr. G. B. Ewell, and Miss Collins. The report of the nominating committee was presented by Miss Gleason. The committee presented the same officers for re-election: president, Mr. Yust; vice-president, Miss Collins; secretary-treasurer, Miss Sayre. Action on this report was delayed for a short time. The report of the meeting of the executive committee containing suggestions as to future meetings was read by the secretary—Feb. 13, March 13, April 10. The date of the May meeting was left open, depending somewhat on the plans of the State Library Institute committee. The following suggestions for topics were pre-

sented: 1, Book reviews; 2, Work necessary to see book through from author to bookseller; 3, Practical talk on binding (with, if possible, illustrations of different methods of treatment); 4, Rochester history; 5, Private libraries in Rochester; 6, Debate on woman suffrage. It was moved and seconded to accept the report of the nominating committee. The question was put by Miss Zachert, and the officers of the previous year were declared re-elected. Following the business session, a paper which comprised an epitome of Emerson's twelve principles of efficiency was read by Mr. Yust. After adjournment a social time was enjoyed and refreshments were served.

On Feb. 13 the club met at the Law Library in the Court House. There were fourteen present. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication was read from Mr. Wynkoop, asking the club to conduct the New York State Library Institute for this district. Motion made and carried that the club conduct the Institute. Motion made and carried that details of arranging for this Institute be left to the executive committee. Discussion regarding the suitability of the club's contributing to the A. L. A. exhibit at Leipzig. It was decided that owing to the condition of the treasury it would not be possible to contribute. Mr. Irwin Taylor then gave an interesting talk on the history and work of the Law Library. An agreeable surprise was furnished at the close of the meeting by the valentines and the refreshments which Mr. Taylor generously provided.

ETHEL F. SAYRE, *Secretary*.

MAINE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Maine Library Commission held a meeting Feb. 6 at the State Library in Augusta, all the members being present. Among other things decided upon, it was voted to send delegates to the annual meeting of the American Library Association to be held during the month of May in Washington, D. C. It was also decided that the summer school should be omitted this year, and it is probable that in its place one or two library institutes will be held in different parts of the state. The chairman of the commission was instructed to confer with the state superintendent of schools in order that coöperation may be secured between the commission and the state department of education. Prof. George T. Little of Bowdoin College read a very interesting

paper, giving a report of the last meeting of the American Library Association. The members of the commission are: Prof. W. H. Hartshorn, (chairman), Lewiston; Mrs. Kate C. Esterbrooke, Orono; Prof. George T. Little, Brunswick; J. H. Winchester, Corinna; H. C. Prince, (*sec. ex-officio*) Augusta.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The third meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club for the season 1913-1914 was held on Monday evening, Feb. 9, 1914, in the auditorium of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Dr. Edward J. Nolan presided, the president, Dr. Cyrus Adler, being unavoidably absent.

After a brief business session, Dr. Nolan introduced the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, who gave a short but very interesting sketch of "Early Pennsylvania literature," showing that James Ralph, about whom very little is generally known, was one of the most distinguished figures in American literature; that "of all Americans, down to the time of the Revolution, Ralph had attained the highest distinction and had done the most work in English literature."

Franklin's place in literature was placed by the speaker in a comparatively low rank, as his claim to distinction rested upon "Poor Richard's Almanac" and his "Autobiography," Mr. Pennypacker claiming that "the witty and pithy sayings in the Almanac were not original," and that the "Autobiography was almost immoral." He said that at the time Franklin was publishing his Almanac, Christopher Sauer was publishing one in German at Germantown, which was much better than Franklin's, he being the first journalist to publish pictures.

At the close, Mr. Pennypacker gave a short history of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and those present availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect this very beautiful building and its interesting contents, which are claimed to be worth between two and three million dollars.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.

TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Tennessee Library Association held its annual meeting at the Carnegie Library in Nashville, Jan. 13, with Miss Marilla Waite Freeman, librarian of the Goodwyn Institute Library, Memphis, who is the president, in the chair. The librarians were welcomed to the city by Mr. G. H. Baskette, president of the Carnegie Library Board of Nashville and for-

merly president of the Association. Following Mr. Baskette, Miss Margaret Kercheval, librarian of the Carnegie Library, read a paper on "How to simplify our routine in public libraries." Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley spoke of the simplification of the school libraries. Mrs. Kelley, in speaking of the importance of the school libraries, said that the "three r's" no longer control the child's education; that the modern controlling forces were the "three l's," the library, the laboratory and the lecture. She also said that the child that reaches the high school with no books except his text books is poorly equipped and does not get the best out of his work. "Many high school courses would be more effective," said she, "if some of the pressure of the examinations was removed and library readings substituted."

An interesting talk was made by Miss Jennie Lauderdale of Dyersburg, formerly state librarian, on "The librarian and social movement," and Miss Margaret Dunlap, librarian of the Public Library, Chattanooga, gave a very practical talk on "The city library as a social center." Miss Dunlap spoke of some of the plans that Chattanooga Library management had for making that institution of real social service, among them being to have the literary clubs meet in the library auditorium, and also to have weekly musicales, moving pictures, and other free entertainments that tend to the uplift of the social life.

Speaking on "What the state library can do for rural centers," Miss Mary Skeffington, state librarian, said that the state library was a potent factor in aiding the public forces, and especially was it an essential factor in public education. She spoke of the state library now having circulating libraries in fifty-nine counties, and said that the extension work was yet in its infancy, as it was planned to continue the work until there should not be a community in Tennessee that was not touched by the free circulating libraries.

ARKANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Arkansas Library Association will hold its annual meeting in Pine Bluff early in March. In agreeing on Pine Bluff as the meeting place it was felt that an impetus could thus be given the library movement now being started in that city, and at the same time afford encouragement to several cities in the same section of the state who could not be expected to attend a meeting in Fort Smith, the other contestant for the honor.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The course in Library work with children was given during the first week of February by Miss Clara W. Hunt, of the Brooklyn Public Library. A good collection of children's books, part of them recent purchases for the school's collections and part a loan from Miss Hunt, were on exhibition to illustrate specific points raised in Miss Hunt's lectures.

Recent lectures by visitors and members of the staff of the New York State Library other than those in charge of regular courses in the school have been as follows:

Jan. 19. Caroline F. Webster, library organizer. Organization of small libraries.

Jan. 23. Mary C. Chamberlain, librarian for the blind, New York State Library. Work for the blind.

Jan. 27-28. Hiller C. Wellman, librarian, Springfield (Mass.) City Library Association. Library advertising. (2 lectures.)

Feb. 13-14. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian, St. Louis Public Library. Some lost arts of librarianship; Art of re-reading. (2 lectures.)

A collection of juvenile books has been begun by the school. A gift of several hundred older American books dating from 1771 to 1878—the gift of the Wisconsin Historical Society—forms the nucleus of the collection. A few others have been given by friends of the school and a fairly representative selection of the best modern juveniles has been purchased. Further gifts of juveniles of any period or kind will be welcomed. To save unnecessary trouble and the possibility of confusion with the main collections of the library, they may be addressed to Miss Woodworth, care of the New York State Library School.

A series of popular lectures on various social and scientific subjects is being given in the auditorium of the State Education Building, which has also become a favorite meeting place for state and local associations devoted to civic and social welfare. Among recent lectures have been an illustrated description of the work of Hampton Institute, a lecture by Director Benjamin Boss of the Dudley Observatory, on "Some attempts to solve the riddle of the universe," and an illustrated lecture by Dr. J. Leon Williams on "Human evolution."

These lectures and meetings are open to all students of the school. The State Normal College has also been conducting a very interesting series of lectures and entertainments, including dramatic recitals, folk-song recitals, and illustrated travel lectures. Through the courtesy of the college, students interested have been given free admission to these entertainments. Several have also been attending a lecture course on Browning given by Dr. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY
SCIENCE

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association was held at the Hotel Algonquin, New York, Wednesday, Jan. 28. There were 95 in attendance, including a full delegation from the class of 1914. These were sprinkled by twos among the company so that each of them met a number of the older graduates. Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby, the retiring president, presided. Mr. Stevens spoke about the new club house which is in course of preparation for the use of the women students of the Institute. Each school is to have a special room which is being furnished by its graduates. Mr. Franklin F. Hopper, of the class of 1901, told of some of the influences making for library progress in the Northwest. The vice-president presented a résumé of the results gathered by the questionnaire recently sent out to the graduates, a full report of which will be found elsewhere in the JOURNAL. The officers of the Association elected for the ensuing year are president, Miss Anna C. Tyler, of the New York Public Library; vice-president, Mr. Franklin F. Hopper, of the New York Public Library; secretary, Miss Fanny A. Sheldon, of the Brooklyn Public Library; and treasurer, Miss Caroline Chapin, of the Pratt Institute Free Library.

The students have been so fortunate as to hear Alfred Noyes twice this winter, at the meeting of the New York Library Club, and on Feb. 19 when he gave a reading from his own poems at Pratt Institute.

Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe, class of 1903, of the Somerville, Mass., Public Library, talked to the students on "Advertising the work of a public library" on Jan. 30.

Miss Mary Casamajor, of the Brooklyn Public Library, gave two lectures on the work of the branch library on Feb. 3 and 10. In the first lecture she dwelt upon the relation of the branch library to its community, and in the

second lecture upon the administrative problems of the branch library.

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick lectured in the Assembly Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 17, on "Some lost arts of librarianship." The members of the Brooklyn Public Library staff were invited to attend this lecture.

ALUMNI NOTES

Cards have been received announcing the marriage on Jan. 20 of Miss Edith E. Hunt, class of 1895, to Mr. Chester J. Randall.

Miss Annie Lyle Lee, class of 1910, head of the circulation department of the New Rochelle, N. Y., Public Library, was married on Feb. 11 to Mr. William Henry Hax of New Rochelle. Mrs. Hax expects to continue her connection with the library, working half-time.

Miss Mary F. Stebbins, class of 1912, Cleveland Training Class, 1913, formerly children's librarian of the Miles Park branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been made school reference librarian of the Utica Public Library.

Miss Mabel E. Balston, class of 1913, is substituting in the Ethical Culture Library of New York during the absence from illness of the librarian, Miss Ina Rankin, class of 1909.

Miss Mary A. Randall, class of 1913, who entered the Training Class for children's work of the Cleveland Public Library in September, left there in January to become head of the South Side Branch of the Fort Wayne Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY
SCHOOL

The juniors have had the following lectures from librarians and others during the past month:

"Baroda libraries," on Jan. 21, by Mr. W. A. Borden, organizer of the Baroda system of libraries, with a supplementary talk on East India life by Mrs. Borden. The lecturers answered many questions afterward at a school tea, and exhibited many of the treasures they had collected during their residence in Baroda.

"Prints," and "Book-illustration," on Jan. 14 and 21, by Mr. Weitenkampf, of the library staff. Afterward the lecturer set the class the problem of naming the reproductive processes illustrated by some twenty pictures selected for the purpose.

"Large library administration," by Mr. Anderson, and "Branch library administration," by Mr. Adams, on Jan. 28 and Feb. 4.

"Poetry and American life," on Feb. 4, by Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, formerly editor of the *Century Magazine*.

Senior lectures have been as follows:

Advanced reference and cataloguing course: "Literature of ornithology," and "Literature of zoology," by Prof. F. F. Burr, of Columbia University, Jan. 20 and 27. "Literature of botany," by Miss Sarah H. Harlow, of the Botanical Garden Library, on Feb. 3.

School and college library course: The same as above, with the continuation of the "History of printing, and work on early printed books."

Administration course: "Publicity for libraries," by Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe, of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, and Mr. F. C. Hicks, acting librarian of Columbia University, on Jan. 29 and Feb. 5. Visits to grades 6-8 of the public schools. Presentation of reports on visits to grades 1-8. Problem: Writing of imaginary library report, based on stated conditions of locality and library.

Students attended the meeting of the New York Library Club the evening of Jan. 22, at which Mr. John Collier spoke on "Moving picture shows." Mr. Collier's address aroused much interest, as he proved successfully the existence of a commercial monopoly making it hard to secure enough good films and repetition of good films by schools, churches, libraries, and other institutions desiring to make an educational use of the same.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The School had a most interesting and profitable day on Monday, Jan. 5, when work began after the holiday recess. Mr. E. H. Anderson, president of the American Library Association, and Dr. Frank P. Hill, spent the day at the School, each giving two addresses. Mr. Anderson spoke in the afternoon on "Library administration" from the standpoint of human relations and in the evening on "The work of the New York Public Library," using many lantern slides. Dr. Hill gave two lectures in the morning on "Library service." Tea was served in the afternoon, as a pleasant introduction to the resumption of study, and especially to afford all an opportunity to meet Mr. Anderson and Dr. Hill socially. Dr. William C. Daland, president of Milton College, lectured before the School on Jan. 22, speaking on the subject of "Words and their significance." Dr. T. S. Adams of the Wisconsin

Tax Commission on Jan. 24 gave a valuable discussion of "Books in political economy," and Miss Mary A. Smith of the Madison Public Library gave a forceful presentation of the topic, "Instructing pupils in the eighth grade on the use of the library."

The first semester closed on Jan. 27, with examinations in each subject. On Jan. 29 the students started for their field appointments, which work marks the beginning of the second semester. Following are the appointments, which have been most carefully planned to afford each student the experience needed to supplement both preparatory experience and formal work in the School. Thirty-one libraries have opened their doors as laboratories for 29 students during the two months, and the work as assigned may be broadly classed as indicated in the following lists:

Special Cataloging

Beloit College—February, Miss Congdon.
Boscobel—March, Miss Evans and Miss Hedenbergh.
Chippewa Falls—March, Miss Stockett.
Cumberland—February, Miss Coon and Miss Ingram.
Janesville—February, Miss King and Miss Jacobus; March, Miss King and Miss Hanson.
Kilbourn—March, Miss Lutkemeyer and Miss Kjellgren.
Mayville—February, Miss Emmons and Miss Friedel.
Milton College—February, Miss Sharp; March, Miss Congdon.
Oconomowoc—February, Miss Rice and Miss Hanson; March, Miss Rice and Miss Burt.
Racine—February, Miss Love; March, Miss Cox.
Ripon College—February, Miss Easton.
Shawano—March, Miss Love and Miss Kimball.
Tomahawk—February, Miss Marshall; March, Miss Sharp.
Wisconsin Free Library Commission—Study Club Department, February, Miss Cox and Miss Stockett; March, Miss Bingham and Miss Brown.

As Acting-Librarian

Barron—February and March, Miss Lewis.
Darlington—February and March, Miss Grace.
Stanley—February and March, Miss Wieder.

Assistants for Special Work

Beloit Public—February, Miss Kjellgren; March, Miss Friedel.

New London—February and March, Miss Andrews.

Prairie du Chien—March, Miss Evans.

Prairie du Sac—February, Miss Brown.

Rice Lake—March, Miss Easton.

Waukesha—March, Miss Coon.

Whitewater—February, Miss Evans.

Wisconsin Historical Library—February and March, Miss McGovern.

Assistants in Regular Library Work

Fond du Lac—February, Miss Lutkemeyer; March, Miss Marshall.

Madison Public—February, Miss Kimball; March, Miss Clancy; February and March, joint course students, Miss Angvick, Miss Baker, Miss Clark, Miss Fieldstad, Miss Farr, Miss Muench.

Marinette—February, Miss Clancy.

Oshkosh—February, Miss Bingham; March, Miss Emmons.

Superior—February, Miss Hedenberg; March, Miss Jacobus.

Watertown—February, Miss Burt.

SCHOOL NOTES

Mr. Dudgeon, Miss Hazeltine, Miss Bascom, and Mr. Lester attended the meeting of the faculty of the library schools and the League of Library Commissions in Chicago, Dec. 31 to Jan. 2. Miss Hazeltine was the chairman of the Faculty meeting.

Miss Mary F. Carpenter entertained the faculty, students, and a few friends of the School at her home, on the evening of Jan. 27. The evening was devoted to a dramatic reading of "Disraeli," the drama written for George Arliss by Louis N. Parker. It was pronounced one of the most successful of the series of readings given during the last few years for the School. The parts were read by Mr. Ewing, Prof. Goodnight, Mr. George Bascom, Prof. and Mrs. Beaty, Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon, Miss Bascom, Miss Humble, Mrs. Koelker, Miss Carpenter, Mr. Lester, Mr. Schatz and Mr. Turner.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Laura F. Angell, '07, was married on Jan. 28 to Mr. H. H. Henry. Miss Angell had been librarian of the Aram Public Library, Delavan, Wis., since its organization in 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are to make their home in Lincoln, Ill.

Miss Lydia E. Kinsley, '07, accepted an appointment in the branch library system of the Detroit Public Library on Jan. 1.

Miss Lucile Cully, '08, librarian of the Pub-

lic Library, Kewanee, Ill., was married on Dec. 17, to Mr. E. G. Taylor. Their home is 403 South Chestnut street, Kewanee.

The classmates of Miss Alice S. Wyman, '10, will learn with sorrow of the death of her mother in November.

Miss Bessie H. Dexter, '11, resigned as children's assistant in the branch system of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to accept a similar position in the Public Library of Detroit.

Miss Marion E. Frederickson, '13, became acting reference assistant in the Gilbert Simmons Library, Kenosha, Wis., on Jan. 1.

Miss Margaret E. Bucknam, formerly a joint course student in the class of 1914, was married on Dec. 25, to Mr. M. C. Sjoblom.

Miss Genevieve Mayberry, Summer School 1908, was married on Nov. 29, to Mr. George B. Averill, Jr. Their home is in Milwaukee. Mrs. Averill was librarian of the Farnsworth Public Library, Oconto, Wis., at the time of her marriage. Mr. Averill was formerly librarian of the Madison, Wis., Public Library.

Miss Harriet L. Kidder, Summer School 1913, became assistant librarian in the University of Montana, Missoula, in November, 1913.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

NEWS NOTES

Library work with children has received emphasis in the school during the past month because of the lectures given by Miss Caroline Burnite, director of children's work of the Cleveland Public Library, on the "Administration of children's rooms," and by Miss Effie L. Power, head of the Children's Department of the St. Louis Public Library, on "Literature for children."

The director began the new course on "The public library and community welfare" with an introductory lecture, Feb. 10, on "The new spirit of social and community responsibility." There will be weekly lectures in the course by the director and visiting lecturers, some of the subjects being: Inter-relation of organizations and agencies for community betterment; National organizations, foundations and publications; The library's place in the scheme; Organization and supervision of boys' and girls' clubs; Work with study clubs, preparation of study outlines, etc.; Recreation as a community necessity; The librarian as a public speaker and civic promoter, etc. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, was the first visiting lecturer in the

course, Feb. 11, his subject being "The social center idea." His address was received with enthusiastic appreciation, and the informal discussion which followed proved very helpful.

The class had the pleasure in January of hearing a talk by Miss Brenda Franklyn, of London, England, temporarily residing in Cleveland as a miniature artist, on the English militant suffrage movement. As Miss Franklyn is a personal friend of Mrs. Pankhurst, she gave an informing and entertaining view of the subject. Miss Clara L. Myers, associate professor of English at the College for Women, gave a lecture on "The essay" before the class in book selection, in February.

The director entertained the class and faculty at her apartment for afternoon tea on Saturday, Jan. 24.

ALUMNI NEWS

Ethel M. Knapp, '07, formerly librarian of the Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Public Library, is now cataloger at the University of Indiana Library.

Audiene Graham, '13, has been appointed librarian of the Owatanna, Minn., Public Library.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director.*

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Miss Effie L. Power, supervisor of children's work in the St. Louis Public Library, gave her annual course of ten lectures to the school Jan. 26-31. The subjects of the lectures were:

"The beginnings of a literature for children, with special reference to fiction" (2 lectures); "Five great children's classics" (2 lectures); "Standard fiction" (2 lectures); "Popular fiction;" "Administration of children's rooms;" "Organization of a children's department;" "Work with normal schools."

ALUMNAE NOTES

Elizabeth Dexter, class of 1914, has resigned her position on the staff of the Pittsburgh Library to accept an appointment as children's librarian in the public library of Detroit, Mich.

Edith Morley Smith, class of 1904, has been appointed temporary registrar of the Training School, in the absence of Miss Margaret MacDonell.

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY CLASS

The students in the winter library class which ended Feb. 28, were registered from the following towns: Fenton, Mich.; Freeport, Ill.; Canyon City, Colo.; La Mesa, Cal.; Corona, Azusa, Colton and Redondo Beach, Cal.;

Wabash, Ind.; Bellingham and Olympia, Wash.; Pasadena, Beaumont, Hemet, Escandido and Tuolumne, Cal.; Hinsdale, Ill.; Santa Barbara, Cal.; Anacortes, Wash.; Canfield, Ohio; Visalia and Whittier, Cal.; Greenfield, Ia.; Pomona, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego, Cal. All students have had previous experience in library work, except one. A long list of teachers and lecturers was engaged for the winter term, two of the most widely recognized in their lines of endeavor being Miss Mary E. Robbins, head of Simmons College Library School, Boston, and Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, of New York. One day of each week was devoted to outdoor work. A study of the program schedule shows that courses and lectures were given on business methods and administration, book selection and supervision, reference service, classification, cataloging, documents, children's libraries, library handicraft, the child and the story hour, periodicals and serials, binding, library law and county system, and the library as a social center.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Recent visiting lecturers have been as follows:

Jan. 29. "Library organizing," by Miss Helen D. Subers, Drexel '03.

Feb. 2. Two lectures on "Order work," by Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, librarian Wilmington Institute Free Library.

Feb. 10. Two lectures on "Library buildings," by Mr. William R. Eastman.

Feb. 13. Two lectures, "Administration of a large public library" and "The work of the New York Public Library," by Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, director New York Public Library.

Feb. 19. "Some lost arts of librarianship," by Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian St. Louis Public Library.

Feb. 26-27. Three lectures, "The story interests of the child at different ages," "The preparation and presentation of the story," "Principles of book selection for children," by Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott.

The director spent Dec. 31-Jan. 11 in attending the Library School Round Table at Chicago and visiting the public libraries of Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. She spoke before the Western Reserve Library School, the Cleveland Training Class for Children's Librarians, the Training School for Children's Librarians at Pittsburgh, and the staff of the Detroit Public Library.

CORINNE BACON, *Director.*

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

With the opening of the second term on the first of February, many of the most important technical courses began. The sophomores and college graduates are being initiated into the decimal classification by Miss Hill; the advanced classes, seniors and college graduates, are studying the history of libraries, three times a week for the semester, under Mr. Bolton, and public documents, twice a week, under Mr. Belden.

Miss Jordan has also begun her course on children's work, required of juniors and open to college graduates, which has two meetings a week through the term.

The chief innovation of the year has been in the teaching of cataloging. The time devoted to it has been increased by fifty per cent., and consecutive courses are given in the sophomore, junior and senior years. Though the work is concentrated in the second term of each year, it practically becomes a "major" in the sophomore, senior and college graduate classes. Miss Theresa Hitchler, as an "efficiency expert," is laying out the courses and giving the instruction.

The Museum of Fine Arts is so close a neighbor that it has been possible to cooperate with it successfully. In addition to the course in the history of art which has been given as a regular part of the school program for some years, by Mr. Greene, in the Museum, this year the connection has been strengthened by an arrangement between the Museum and the college, which resulted in the following series of lectures:

Feb. 5. Mr. Foster Stearns. "The library of an art museum." Given in the Art Museum Library.

Feb. 12. Mr. Carrington. "The care and mounting of prints." In the print room.

Feb. 19. Miss Turner. "The photograph department." In the photograph department.

The only visit of the month has been to the Library Bureau.

Miss Maud Campbell's lecture on "Work with foreigners," was one of the most stimulating of the year, one where the fifty minute period necessitated by the college schedule was all too short. The school is greatly indebted to the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission for its loan of Miss Campbell and Miss Brown to give to the students an idea of what the commission's work really is.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

Reviews

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND. Bibliography of Irish philology and of printed Irish literature. Dublin, 1913. 307 p. O.

To the conscientious and diligent student who desires to be thoroughly informed as to his specialty, a systematically arranged bibliography is an invaluable aid and one for which he is always deeply grateful. Those interested in Irish literature, whether ancient or modern, have heretofore been at a loss for such a systematic guide. This lack has now been admirably supplied by the publication with the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office by Messrs. Brown and Nolan of Dublin of a work under the above title. As implied, a list of manuscripts in which the libraries of Trinity College, the Royal Irish Academy, the University of Oxford, and the British Museum are so rich, is left for a future work.

The book is based on the card catalog in use by the readers in the National Library, Dublin. This, of course, is confined to a record of the publications in the library, but its usefulness was so manifest that the trustees, on proper representation, authorized the enlargement of its scope so as to serve the needs of scholars everywhere. In view of the active interest in the Celtic revival, the publication is specially timely, although writers of the present century advancing and contributing to the movement are not included. The general list, however, is carried to the end of 1912. It is hoped that the extensive literature connected with the later cultural activities in Ireland may furnish material for another volume with equally beneficial results.

The catalog is issued under the direction of T. W. Lyster, the accomplished librarian of the National Library, the entire compilation of the bibliography being in charge of his associate, Richard Irvine Best, who contributes an informing introduction explanatory of the scope and plan of the work.

The modern Irish period is not treated with the same detail as the earlier, the articles in the weekly illustrated *An Claidheamh* and other current periodicals, for example, having been reluctantly omitted. The printed books of preceding centuries are, however, recorded with gratifying richness and detail.

Tracts in Latin are only recorded when they are translations from the Irish. Early translations into Irish from other languages which have an historic and linguistic interest are given, but recent translations are omitted.

The unavoidable complexity of the literature section is simplified by the alphabetical arrangement of the elaborate general index. This section is divided into tales, poetry, ecclesiastical tracts, and history, while the philological portion includes periodicals, dictionaries, etymologies, grammars, inscriptions and glosses. Manuscripts are only given as aids to the identification of edited texts.

In view of the fact that the so-called Ossianic poetry, although in its present form linguistically late, may have come down from an earlier period, a separate division has been made for it. The beginning of modern Irish poetry is fixed at the latter part of the fifteenth century or, more specifically, at the date of Philip Bocht O'Heniginn's poem on the Day of Judgment, the first printed in Irish.

Many difficult problems in the matters of selection, typography, orthography, and arrangement have been discreetly solved, and the result is a well printed and well bound volume of 307 pages. It furnishes an admirable illustration of how a matter of routine library economy may by intelligence and zeal be made to promote the culture of the world at large.

E. J. N.

PHILIP, ALEXANDER J., ed. *The libraries, museums and art galleries year book, 1914.* London, Stanley Paul & Co.; N. Y., R. R. Bowker Co., 1914. 470 p. D.

A fourth edition, completely revised and brought up to date, of "Greenwood's British Library Year Book." The bulk of the volume is devoted to reference lists of value to students, publishers and librarians.

The opening chapters summarize the work of the Library Association and its branches, of the Scottish Library Association, and of the Library Assistants' Association and its branches. Special emphasis is laid on the educational work of the association. The Education Committee formulates the course of instruction for prospective librarians, endeavors to organize educational facilities and assumes charge of the examination of students. Previous to 1907, summer schools and lectures specially arranged for by the committee were the only available sources of library instruction, but recently, through the efforts of the Association, several important universities and colleges have established courses in librarianship. The Municipal School of Technology has been holding such classes for some time. A list of requirements for candidates for examination is given. A statement of the object of the Association is followed by the new

by-laws. A list of annual meetings from 1877 to 1913 giving the date, place and presidency is appended, with announcements for the coming year.

Similar data is given for the Scottish Library Association and Library Assistants' Association. The last named publishes the *Library Assistant* and other publications of interest, notably a report on the system of standard hours for employment and salaries in relation to income, (Library Assistants' Assn. Ser. No. 4.)

The "chronological list of adoptions of the libraries act," with entries dating from 1848, shows the geographical expansion of public libraries in Great Britain. There follows a directory of the "librarians, curators and assistants in the libraries, museums and art galleries of the country," which gives, among other information, the number of years that the official has served in his present position.

"A subject index to the special collections contained in the libraries, museums and art galleries of Great Britain" will be of great service, particularly to students, teachers, authors and professional men. The student has but to turn to the subject of his interest to learn which libraries and museums contain this class of material. The year book also tells the conditions under which reference works may be borrowed or consulted.

Two "Select addressing lists," follow, one classifying as Section A libraries which purchase books to the amount of £100 or upwards annually, and the other, Section B, the smaller libraries which buy books in appreciable numbers.

The body of the year book is a concise encyclopedia of the libraries, museums and art galleries of Great Britain. Under each entry may be found the important data relating to the history, upkeep, capacity and special characteristics of the institution. The following quotation is representative of the information given:

"Chipping Barnet, Herts. HYDE INSTITUTE AND READING ROOMS. Founded in 1889. Tot. inc.: £256. Ann. expend.: Books, £10; bind., £2; periods, £28; sal. and wages, £75. One cleaner. Vols and pamphls. in stock: 5,200. Books are allowed out of the build. Classn.: Adjustable. Cat.: Classified ms. The Lib. is open to the inhabitants of Monken Hadley and Chipping Barnet. Librarian: Mr. Edmund Arthur Maxwell. Lib. hours, open weekly, 36; newsroom, 78."

Among the encouraging signs shown by this year's returns are the great increase in branch libraries and the improvement in the hours of assistants. While most of the material of this little volume specially concerns the inhabitants

of the British Isles, much of its information will be found available for practical as well as comparative purposes in this country.

Beginning with this edition from its new publishers, the book will be issued annually. The edition previous to this was the third, published for 1911.

M. K., R. M., & D. W.

A literature is the expression on the face of a nation. A literature is the eyes of a great people looking at one. It seems to be as we look, looking out of the past and faraway into the future.—GERALD STANLEY LEE, in "Crowds."

Librarians

BETTERIDGE, Walter R., has resigned his position as librarian of the Theological Seminary in Rochester, N. Y., after twelve years of service.

BLATCHFORD, Eliphalet, president of the Newberry Library of Chicago, died in that city Jan. 25, aged 87 years. Mr. Blatchford was one of the two original trustees of the estate of Walter L. Newberry and was charged with creating the Newberry Library of which he became president. He was a trustee of the John Crerar Library, and identified with many educational and religious institutions in the city.

DULLARD, John P., recently appointed librarian of the state library of New Jersey, has been appointed member of the New Jersey Library Commission in place of the late William C. Kimball.

DUNBAR, Mary E., B.S. Simmons 1911, who has been an assistant in the Mount Holyoke College Library for two and a half years, has received an appointment in the library of Grove City College, Grove City, Penn., and began her new duties Jan. 30. Miss Emma C. Grimes, Mount Holyoke 1905, has taken up the work at Mount Holyoke.

EDMONDS, John, of Philadelphia, celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday Feb. 4. Mr. Edmonds went to the Mercantile Library in the year 1856 and until 1902 served in the capacity of librarian. Since that time he has been as active as possible and aids the financial department of the library whenever he is needed. He is now librarian emeritus.

EHRENFELD, Rev. C. L., at one time state librarian in Pennsylvania, died Feb. 1 at his home in York, aged 81.

FREDERICK, Mrs. Eva Gaudin, has been appointed librarian of the Carthage (N. Y.) Free Library, in place of Miss Lena Dickson, resigned.

GRAVES, Eva W., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '13, has resigned her position as assistant to the librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, to go to the Seattle Public Library as general branch assistant.

KNIGHT, Marion A., classifier and annotator in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh from 1901 to October, 1913, has recently joined the editorial staff of the H. W. Wilson Company of White Plains. Miss Knight is engaged in editing a cumulated volume of the "Readers' guide supplement" which is to cover the years 1907-1913 in one alphabet, and which will supplement Poole's "Index to periodical literature" of which the last cumulated volume covered the years 1902-1906.

MACALISTER, Agnes H., a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School in the class of 1906, has been appointed cataloger in the library of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

MILLER, Emily V. D., N. Y. State Library School, '10-'11, resigned as children's librarian of the Walker branch of the Minneapolis Public Library to become reference librarian in the Public Library at Birmingham, Ala.

OSBORN, Elizabeth C. (Mrs. Lyman P.) curator and librarian of the Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass., died at her residence, 55 Central street, Peabody, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, after a brief and painless illness of three weeks. She was practically the founder of the Society, and its curator and librarian since its inception in 1896. She has been a member of the A. L. A. since 1900, and of the Massachusetts Library Club for many years. She is survived by her husband, Lyman P. Osborn, librarian of the Peabody Institute Library of Peabody.

PECKHAM, Dr. George W., died in Milwaukee Jan. 10, following a stroke of apoplexy. Born in Albany in 1845, he served in the Civil War in a Wisconsin regiment. After the war he attended college and completed a medical course at the University of Michigan in 1872. He did not practice medicine, however, but became principal of the high school in Milwaukee, which position he held until 1892, when he was made superintendent of schools. From 1896 to 1910 he was librarian

of the Milwaukee Public Library. He had held office in several scientific societies and was an authority on the life and habits of spiders and wasps.

QUAYLE, Dr. Milo, who has been professor of history at Lewis Institute, Chicago, has been chosen to succeed the late Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites as superintendent of the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Dr. Quayle received his degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Chicago in 1908, and has been at Lewis Institute since. He edited the manuscript diary of President Polk, and his "History of the old North-West" is a standard work on the subject.

REEDER, Charles W., assistant librarian of Ohio State University at Columbus has begun his new duties as chief librarian for the industrial commission. Mr. Reeder will have charge of the department of research and statistics. His appointment is the result of the policy of Governor Cox to make greater use of Ohio State University and its faculty members. Mr. Reeder will divide his time between the university and the industrial commission's offices. Mr. Reeder for several years has been connected with the university and has made a special study of the use of government statistics and documents.

RICE, O. S., clerk in the state library at Madison, Wis., has compiled a "Wisconsin Memorial Day annual" for 1914, in which is included material for the celebration of Memorial Day and Flag Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, and Peace Day. The state flag, in colors, is the main part of the cover design, and a special group of Wisconsin songs, with music, is added at the end of the book.

SANBORN, Henry N., librarian of the University Club, of Chicago, has accepted the position of secretary to the Indiana Library Commission, succeeding Carl H. Milam.

SANDERS, Mary L., resigned her position as children's librarian at Marion, Ind., and was married Oct. 15 to Wilmer Wilson.

SEARS, Minnie E., head cataloger at the library of the University of Minnesota since 1900, has resigned to accept a position in the public library of New York City, where she will be first assistant in the cataloging room of the reference department.

SMITH, Helen M., head of the loan department at the University of Minnesota Library for seven years, has resigned. Miss Smith was graduated from the University in 1906.

She is a member of Delta Gamma sorority. Miss Vivian C. Colgrove, formerly Miss Smith's assistant, will have charge of the department for the remainder of the year. Miss Blanche Young, a graduate of the University in 1912, will become Miss Colgrove's assistant.

SMITH, Ruth A., of Middletown, Ct., has resigned her position as teacher in Killingworth to accept an appointment in the circulating department of the New York Public Library. Miss Smith is a graduate of the Middletown High School and Simmons College summer course for librarians.

SMITH, Theodate L., for several years lecturer and librarian of the Children's Institute at Clark University and holder of degrees from Smith and Yale, died suddenly Feb. 16 in Worcester, Mass. She had been research assistant to Dr. G. Stanley Hall since 1902.

STRONG, Marjorie, has been appointed librarian of the Studebaker Library at Detroit, Mich. Miss Strong is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School in the class of 1911, and has been for some time an assistant in the Studebaker Library of South Bend, Ind.

THOMAS, Professor Allen C., librarian of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., has announced that at the end of this year he will retire from active work. The college will, however, still retain his services as consulting librarian. His perfect knowledge of the contents of the library and the relative worth of authorities on different subjects, will make his value in this capacity to readers very great. He will have an office in the building and will give an hour a day to the cause. Professor Thomas has been of great service also by his valuable knowledge of editions and prices, which has enabled him to act most efficiently in the purchase of books. Professor Thomas came to Haverford as prefect in 1878. Since then he has filled the chairs of English and of history, and during his whole career of thirty-six years has been librarian. The library contained 9000 volumes when he took charge, and now has 62,000 volumes. A thoroughly modern stack room, to contain about 90,000 volumes, has been completed this year.

WATERS, Carrie, who has been city librarian in San Bernardino, Cal., for a number of years, has been appointed county librarian and has resigned her city librarianship.

WILLIAMS, Mrs. Helen Broughton, who has been librarian at the Atheneum in Saratoga Springs for the last five years, died Feb. 6.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

A review of the important features of library progress in the United States during 1913 is included in the section devoted to "Libraries" which James I. Wyer of the New York State Library has compiled for the *American Yearbook* for 1913. Topics treated are Buildings, Legislation, Deaths, Appointments, American Library Association, Gifts, Bibliographic enterprises, Bibliography.

New England

MAINE

Biddeford. McArthur L. Assn. Emma Hatch, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Jan. 31, 1913.) Accessions 674. Circulation 38,702. New registration 299 (104 French-speaking residents). Salaries amounted to \$1200, new books \$409.30, binding \$207.35.

Oxford. Oxford's new public library was dedicated early in February. The idea of the town's having a public library building originated with Mrs. Kate Starbird, who brought the matter before the members of the Ladies' Guild at a meeting three years ago. Through her efforts subscriptions were started and generous donations were made by the townspeople. Work was begun last August, the plans having been drawn by Harry D. Olmsted of Hartford, Conn. A. W. Walker & Son of South Paris were the builders and the approximate cost of the structure is \$3500. The lower part is constructed with cement blocks while the upper section is half timbered. The roof is shingled and stained green. The vestibule opens into the delivery room. At the left is the reading room, and at the right of the delivery room is the stack room. The books of the Freeland Holmes Library which have been in a room in the rear of Jones' drug store for many years, will be placed in the new building. There will be about 2000 volumes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Derry. The Adams Memorial Building was destroyed by fire Jan. 13, causing a loss of \$40,000. It was insured for \$18,000. The fire is a mystery, but an explosion, probably of gas, was heard as the flames broke out. The building contained the Opera House, Public Library, Court room and various offices.

Rochester. Jan. 24 was the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Rochester Public Library. Miss Lillian Parshley has been librarian since the formation of the library. When the library was first opened there were 2429 volumes, donated by the Social Library, the books being from one year to a hundred years old, and Dec. 31, 1913, the books totalled 16,896. The circulation in the first year was 21,936, and the attendance in the reading room 1788. The circulation in 1913 was 56,104 and the attendance in the reading room 12,238. The appropriation the first year was \$2000, and this year \$3500. During the existence of this library the largest gift was \$1000, given by the late Mrs. Jennie Fairington, and the largest number of volumes received, 600 well selected ones, donated by the Free Baptist Sunday School. In Oct., 1905, Andrew Carnegie donated the sum of \$20,000 for a new building, and the present one was built under the direction of the trustees.

MASSACHUSETTS

A bill has been introduced in the House providing that persons residing in a given community may borrow from the libraries in adjoining places. There is also provision in the bill that in case a town or city declines to lend books to non-residents without charge, adjoining communities that want their residents to have access to these books may raise money to pay the expense of borrowing. The bill is in no way compulsory and it is left to the proper authorities to decide whether they shall take advantage of its provisions. The bill is endorsed by the board of free public library commissioners of the state.

Boston. The widow of the late Professor John Eastman Clarke has presented her husband's library to the library of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University. The library is representative, but it is especially strong in mathematics, natural science, and philosophy. The library will be kept intact in a special alcove, and will be known as the John Eastman Clarke Library.

Bridgewater. The will of Samuel Pearly Gates of Plymouth leaves \$3000 to the public library of this town.

Cambridge. The collection of manuscripts and letters of Robert Louis Stevenson, owned by the late Harry Elkins Widener, of Phila-

delphia, a victim of the Titanic disaster, will be presented to Harvard University on the completion of the Widener Memorial Library. Added to the collection, which is said to be the finest in existence, are fifty-seven letters written by Stevenson to Sir Sidney Colvin, and purchased after the death of Mr. Widener by his grandfather, P. A. B. Widener. Many of them range from 2000 to 7000 words in length, and, taken together, they furnish a full record of the author's doings and feelings in the last seven years of his life.

Hopedale. The Bancroft Library has been left a trust fund of \$25,000; \$20,000 more is left to the town of Hopedale, the net income to be applied by the trustees of the Bancroft Memorial Library to any purposes they see fit; \$5000 is left for the Bancroft Library, the income also to be applied by the trustees. The bequests are made by Mrs. Lura Bancroft Day of Milford, the widow of a former director of the Draper Co.

Northboro. By the will of Mary M. Adams of Worcester, the Northboro Public Library receives the sum of \$2000, the income to be used for the purchase of books on English and American history.

Somerset P. L. Frances Rogers, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 138. Circulation 7274. New registration 70. Receipts \$879.09; expenditures \$488.74.

South Boston. A lease has been obtained by the city for the use of the Nolen building on Dorchester street, for five years, and the room is being arranged for a branch library. A library has been needed in this section for some time, and it was through the efforts of the Andrew Square Improvement Association that the library was secured.

Williamstown. Williams College L. John Adams Lowe, lbn. (Rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions 2464; total number volumes in library 74,865. Appropriation \$9000; expenditures \$9094.94.

The greatest need of the library is a new central building, the books at present being scattered in various buildings. The bequest of John Savary, 1855, of \$20,000 providing a fund for the purchase of books, becomes available this year. The collections of bookplates and of Williamsiana grows steadily. The librarian delivered three lectures to the freshman divisions on the scientific use of the library, including the use of the card catalog,

reference books, *Poole's Index*, and suggestions on approved methods of making bibliographies. The results were exceedingly satisfactory.

Worcester. The annual reception given by the directors of the Worcester Free Public Library to its incoming members for the year and the regular staff of the library, was held in the art room of the Elm street building Feb. 11. Librarian and Mrs. Robert K. Shaw received the guests in the larger room, which was decorated with potted palms. Prof. George H. Blakeslee, Charles A. Harrington and Dr. Michael F. Fallon are the three new members of the board in whose honor the reception was given. Coffee and cakes were served.

CONNECTICUT

Greeneville. It has been the custom of the Otis Library to require readers from nearby towns, school children and others, to pay an annual fee of \$1 for the library privileges. For the convenience primarily of pupils from such suburban points, the trustees have authorized the librarian, Miss Cash, to issue six months' tickets for out of town users of books, the fee to be 50 cents.

Hartford. A complete indexed record of legislative papers at the state library relating to crimes and misdemeanors from 1663 to 1788, has been prepared at the library.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Albion P. L. Lillian A. Achilles, lbn. (14th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 454; total number of volumes 11,873. Circulation 34,257. New registration 348.

After a lapse of several years the village grant of \$600 was renewed in 1913, and the sum of \$736 was expended by the library association for permanent improvements, including exterior painting, new electric fixtures at the entrance, new bookcases and card index systems.

Binghamton. W. F. Seward, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 5266; total number of volumes in library, 34,498. Circulation 186,892. New registration 2019; total number of borrowers 17,364. City appropriation \$11,050; state \$100. Expenditures included \$2302.79 for books and periodicals, \$237.10 for binding, and \$6127.27 for salaries.

Five substations have been established, reporting a total circulation of 4633 for a period of about six months. There were eight spe-

cial exhibits during the year with a total attendance of about 6000, and 30 numbers in the free lecture course. The library contributes a page of library news of special interest to teachers to the school bulletin issued monthly by Superintendent of Schools Kelly. One hundred and fifty-nine traveling libraries were issued to schools, factories, fire stations and substations. In talks by members of the staff in the schools, before mothers' clubs and men's clubs, library opportunities have been called directly and indirectly to the attention of many people. Hundreds of lantern slides were borrowed from the State Department of Education for the use of the library and other organizations."

Buffalo. The Polish library, organized about 20 years ago by the Polish people in Buffalo, is the largest Polish library of its kind in America, according to the last report filed by its librarian, Frank Lukasiewicz. It consists of 15,000 books, bought by the small monthly fees of ten cents during the many years of its existence, there being now over 250 members. The library has direct connection with the Polish libraries and publishers in Warsaw, Posen, Cracow and Lemberg, and receives over 38 Polish publications of America and Europe.

Geneva. For the fourth time a bill has been introduced in the Assembly appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of an administration, library and demonstration building at the state experiment station here. Three Legislatures have passed it and each time the bill has been vetoed on the ground of economy.

Herkimer F. L. Edith M. Sheaf, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 370; total number of volumes in library 12,453. Circulation 30,552. New registration 399; total number of borrowers about 4200.

New York City. William H. Riggs, of Paris and New York, who recently gave his collection of arms and armor, the most valuable in existence, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has also given his library of books on the subject to the museum.

New York City. The Century Theatre Club, having established a reference library of dramatic literature at the Bloomingdale branch of the public library, has determined to support and enlarge it by giving a certain amount regularly every month towards buying new books.

New York City. The Woodstock branch, second of three new branches of the New

York Public Library, was formally dedicated to the use of the people on Feb. 17, at 8:30 p.m. The opening exercises consisted of addresses by Hon. Frank D. Wilsey, the designated representative of the city of New York, who presided, and Stephen H. Olin, Esq., of the board of trustees, and music by the Music School Settlement. The opening of this branch adds to the library facilities in the Bronx, located as it is on the north side of East 160th street between Forest and Tinton avenues, on a plot 50 feet by 147 feet. The building was designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, and built by the E. E. Paul Co. at an estimated cost of \$118,000, exclusive of the cost of books. It is a four-story building of Indiana limestone with granite base course. The basement is designed in part for a general assembly room; the first floor, for a circulation and reading room for adults; the second floor, for the children's room; the third floor, for two study rooms for clubs and the janitor's apartment. An interesting feature of this branch will be an outdoor reading room in the yard at the rear, reached by a passageway leading from the first floor. The thirty-sixth building erected from the Carnegie Fund, to be used by the New York Public Library as a branch, was opened on Feb. 26, at 8:30 p.m., as the new home of the Washington Heights branch, formally occupying inadequate quarters at 922 St. Nicholas avenue. The new building has been erected about four blocks farther north, at the northeast corner of West 160th street and St. Nicholas avenue, on a plot 51 feet by 100 feet, at an estimated cost of \$125,000, including equipment, but excluding books. Designed by Messrs. Carrère and Hastings as architects and built by the Norcross Brothers Company, this building, a four-story structure of tapestry brick with limestone cornices and trimmings, is similar to the recently opened Melrose branch. The ground floor has been devoted to the children, the first floor set apart for the circulation department for adults, the second floor made ready for reading and reference rooms for adults, and the third floor reserved for two study rooms for clubs and the janitor's apartment.

New York City. The centenary of the birth of Samuel J. Tilden fell on Feb. 9, and was observed in various parts of the state with appropriate exercises. The ceremonies in honor of his memory, arranged by the Tilden Memorial Commission, began Feb. 8, when his grave in the cemetery at New Lebanon, N. Y.,

was decorated and formal church services were held in that town, where Mr. Tilden was born Feb. 9, 1814. In the Assembly Chamber at Albany, exercises were held at which Gov. Glynn presided, while at Carnegie Hall in this city, there was a final meeting, with speeches by Mayor Mitchel, Francis Lynde Stetson, and others. In connection with the celebration the New York Public Library opened an exhibition of books, manuscripts, portraits and views relating to the career of Mr. Tilden, which will continue for a month. Among the objects of special interest are textbooks which Mr. Tilden used at school and at Yale, an engrossed copy of his will, a large number of prints and photographs of Mr. Tilden and his home; a facsimile of a characteristic appeal to Democrats, written by him while a candidate for election to the State Legislature in 1871; several pictures and plans of the library building which was to be constructed by the Tilden Trust, and the record of the breaking of Mr. Tilden's will in the Reports of the New York Court of Appeals. Mr. Tilden planned that the greater part of his estate should be used for a free library in this city, but the courts set the will aside after years of litigation. The trustees finally received a little more than \$2,000,000 from an estate valued at from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000, and this money, with the 20,000 volumes in his private library, his paintings and other objects of art, went to join the Astor and Lenox endowments and books to form what is now the New York Public Library.

New York City. The *New York Times* of Feb. 12 contained a long letter over the signature of Kate Parsons, making an unfavorable comparison of the service in the periodical room of the New York Public Library with similar service in the Boston Library, where less formality is observed in the administration of the room. A second letter on the same subject appeared in the issue of the 18th signed, "A traveler from India," echoing the sentiments of the first writer, and suggesting that a shifting of the periodical division to the room now occupied by the main catalog would make the department more attractive to many readers. The library is also criticised for neglecting to subscribe, for the benefit of the staff, to the various library publications both in this country and abroad.

New York City. In Dr. Leipziger's report of the public lectures given each year by the department of education, there are included a number of extracts from the reports of libra-

rians of branches whose auditoriums have been used in the lecture courses. Reports cover all five boroughs of the city, and in every instance they testify to an immediate increase in circulation of books on the subjects discussed either in the library itself, or in the other lecture centers of the neighborhood.

Poughkeepsie. *Adriance Memorial L.* John C. Sickley, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 3509; total number of volumes in the library, 51,196. Circulation 103,082. New registration 1700. Total number of borrowers 8264.

Rochester. *Theological Seminary L.* Walter R. Betteridge, lbn. (12th rept.—1913.) Accessions 878 books and 528 pamphlets.

No attempt has been made to keep an exact record of the number of readers in the library, but its use has noticeably increased and more space has had to be provided for readers. An important work has been begun in circulating books among the pastors of rural churches in western and central New York. Lists of books and pamphlets in the library on the problems of the rural and village church were sent to the pastors with the offer to lend them for limited periods and to pay postage on them one way. About 100 books have been sent out in this way and it is hoped to extend the work to include books on missions, Sunday school work, work with boys, etc.

Rochester. A bill has been sent to Albany to be introduced in the Legislature, giving additional powers to the trustees of the public library. The bill amends the charter of the city so that the library trustees will have power to name their own subordinates and employes and fix their compensation, also to make purchases directly instead of through the purchasing agent. They may also receive gifts for a library fund and manage such a fund.

Utica P. L. Caroline M. Underhill, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 7655; total number of volumes in library, 73,275. Circulation 208,361, a gain of more than 14,000 over 1912. New registration 3965, 1129 being in the children's department. Appropriation \$29,553; expenditures \$29,245.08, of which \$5364.71 was for books, \$1113.05 for binding, and \$14,486.95 for salaries.

From November to May the library was open on Sundays for reference use. After two months' trial, on Sept. 1 a new schedule for circulation was adopted, allowing books

to be drawn for one calendar month, and increasing the number allowed at one time. Much time is thus saved both in the routine work at the library and to the reader. The new branch opened in East Utica in November is well patronized. Deposit libraries have circulated 12,803 books, being located in engine houses, mills and factories, playgrounds, schools and clubs. A student class was formed in October, 1912, and continued its course until May, 1913. All the members are now on the regular staff.

White Plains. The H. W. Wilson Co., which has recently moved here from Minneapolis, kept "open house" Jan. 23. The plant was in full operation and over a thousand guests were shown all the processes in the making of a book.

NEW JERSEY

Beverly. The town is planning to erect a free library building of stone or brick, about 40 x 40 feet. The plans have not yet been drawn.

Hoboken. At the last meeting of the board of library trustees the budget for the year was cut 50 per cent., owing to the fact that \$23,000 of the library funds are deposited in the First National Bank, which recently closed its doors.

Morristown. The Morristown Free Library, on South street, was destroyed by fire Feb. 23. Most of the 50,000 volumes on its list were burned and the others were badly damaged. The rooms of the Morris Academy, a private day school for boys in the same building, were burned out also. The fire started in the basement of the building under the library. When the firemen reached the scene the fire had spread up through the partitions and had reached the second floor, and they could do no more than prevent the flames from spreading to adjoining buildings. The library was constructed of granite, with a roof of slate. The second floor of the building was devoted to use as an auditorium. It had a seating capacity of about 750. The building was constructed in 1878 at a cost of \$65,000. The late George B. Post was the architect. The building was insured for \$50,000. The loss of the library cannot be estimated. It was considered the best in New Jersey as regards historical subjects. Many of the volumes were the only ones of their kind and were considered invaluable. Among them were files of the old Morristown records and of the first newspapers published in the town.

Newark. A Princeton University exhibit was on view the first part of February in the Newark Public Library. Everything pertaining to Princeton from "An account of the College of New Jersey," printed by James Parker, at Woodbridge, in 1764, to Jesse Lynch Williams' stories of campus life was to be found in the exhibit. Rare autographs and manuscripts were an attractive feature. The exhibit remained for three weeks, and was then shown in various centers throughout the state.

Orange. William G. Runkle, who died here Jan. 31, has left \$25,000 to the Orange Free Public Library.

Pleasantville. A Current Literature Club has been formed here under the leadership of Supervising Principal Hartman of the borough schools, and if the people of the town are sufficiently interested in literature a campaign for a public library will be started by the club.

Princeton Junction. A collection of Italian and Hungarian books, with magazines, from the Princeton Public Library, has been placed at Princeton Junction for the use of the railroad men.

Red Bank. The trustees of the Belmar Library are so sure of getting a building from Andrew Carnegie that they have asked for an appropriation of \$1000 with which to buy books.

Somerville. A new children's room has been opened in the public library. A picture collection has been started numbering already several hundred prints, special collections being American history, travel pictures, and great masters and their paintings. Related subjects are mounted on one large board, constituting a ready-made bulletin.

Trenton. A branch of the Free Public Library has been opened in the Columbus School building.

Trenton. A bill appropriating \$1000 for expenses of the state librarian in collecting material on legislation for the use of the members of the Legislature, was passed by the Senate Feb. 9.

Woodbury Heights. A library association has been started by residents, who are collecting books for a public library.

PENNSYLVANIA

Alexandria. William Henderson Woolverton, who died at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 21, has left \$25,000 to the Free Memorial Library here.

Carlisle. The annual report of the Bosler Memorial Library shows a circulation of 22,463 books in 1913, with a total number of 6486 volumes in the library at the end of the year. A new printed catalog has been issued, a duplicate rental collection has been established, and the library has become a government depository for all government documents.

Harrisburg. Exactly 3223 books were taken out of the new Harrisburg Public Library during the first week it was open to the public, and over 2500 persons registered.

Philadelphia. At the ninety-first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company, a resolution asking the directors to consider plans for the erection of a larger building on the site now occupied by the library, on Tenth street above Chestnut, was adopted. Although no action will be taken on the resolution for some time, it is expected that it will be agreed to, and a larger and more handsome building will be erected. A resolution was also passed requesting the board to purchase books at the request of fifty members. The report of the directors of the company, which was read by John Frederick Lewis, president, showed that 123,216 books were circulated during the year 1913.

Reading. The three proposed branch libraries for Reading are to be located in the school buildings at Douglass and Weiser streets, Fifteenth street and Perkiomen avenue and Spring and Moss streets. The estimated expense of the three is \$1000 annually. This amount is included in a \$12,000 appropriation asked of City Council for 1914. In 1913, for maintaining and conducting the library, the city appropriated \$7700 for maintenance and the salaries amounted to \$3380 more.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. As a subsidiary fund toward the starting of the campaign recently inaugurated by the East Baltimore Neighborhood Association to secure money to buy a lot for an Enoch Pratt Free Library branch in the congested district of the city, six prominent Jewish residents of this city have pledged \$100 apiece. The association expects to raise \$10,000. There are 130 members of the association and each member will personally solicit every person living within a designated radius of four blocks. In this section there are about 5000 Jewish children, and if every child gives five cents toward the fund and every adult 50 cents, the needed amount will be obtained within a very short time.

The South

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte P. L. Mary B. Palmer, lib. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1203; total number of volumes in library, 7288. Circulation 45,648. New registration 1560; total number of borrowers 5675.

Special effort has been made to extend the use of the library throughout the county. County teachers are allowed to take out as many as 30 books to be kept not longer than eight weeks. Magazines sent in by Charlotte people have been given to county residents. The best books on agriculture have been purchased, and these are read constantly by the farmers of the county. Agricultural magazines are received, and newspapers and moving picture theaters have been used to advertise the library.

Raleigh. Practically all of the work of transferring the State Library to the new building has been completed. All of the books have been removed, and most of them have been placed in shelves in the new quarters.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Latta. The cornerstone of the Latta Public Library was laid on Feb. 4. The sum of \$5000 was donated about a year ago by the Carnegie Corporation for this building, and very soon after a levy of one mill was voted on this school district for the purpose of providing an annual guarantee fund for maintenance. The building committee awarded the contract last November, and the building is to be completed by March 15. Ample library accommodations are provided in the main story for book stands, reading room and librarian's apartments, while the basement provides for toilet and storage purposes. The building is of brick, the face brick being of a rough texture tapestry variety, and the roof will be of slate.

GEORGIA

Dawson. A contract has been signed for the erection of a Carnegie library in Dawson, the contractors being the Shields-Geise Lumber Company, of this city. The location chosen is a desirable one, being on the east side of Main street, just north of the city hall, and on land owned by the city.

Fitzgerald. Steps are being taken to procure funds and a suitable site for a public library. It is hoped to erect a \$20,000 building.

Savannah. Negotiations have been opened with the Carnegie Corporation with a

view to getting the appropriation of \$75,000 which has been made for the erection of a public library in Savannah, increased to \$100,000, that the city may have a building fully adequate to its needs. The suggestion has also been made that the Georgia Historical Society should make a permanent transfer of its book collections to the library when the new building is assured.

Thomasville. The McLean Library has proved a very valuable institution to the country teachers of Thomas county and one that they highly appreciate. At the close of his term of twenty-five years as county school superintendent, Capt. K. T. McLean presented this library to the county to be used by the teachers and pupils of the schools, he having gathered many books of value and interest. A library association was organized and named for him and at a recent meeting the officers elected to serve for this year were: J. L. Lewellyn, president; J. Gorham Garrison, vice-president; P. Wheeler, secretary; J. S. Searcy, treasurer.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. The East Lake branch of the public library system was opened to the public the middle of February. Miss Theresa Hood of Talladega, a graduate of the Atlanta Library School, will be the East Lake librarian. Miss Hood has had two years' experience in New York libraries. The new library branch is located in the old East Lake city hall, and will be opened with about 1000 books. It will make the fifth branch library in the city.

TENNESSEE

Johnson City. The library board of the Mayne Williams Library, has announced that a library building will be erected in the spring in the lot between the new high school building and the Munsey Memorial Church.

Knoxville. The city commission has received the following proposal from the trustees of the Lawson-McGhee Library: The trustees agree to erect on a lot purchased by the city from J. W. Borches, corner of Market street and Commerce avenue, a modern library building costing \$50,000, to be completed Oct. 1, 1916. They propose to sell the old Lawson-McGhee Library building on Gay street to secure funds to erect this new structure. They also propose to give the city a 99-year lease on the new building with the privilege of another 99-year lease. They propose to give to the city all books and equipment of the present

Lawson-McGhee Library. Upon the signing of the contract with the city they propose at once to turn over to the city the present Lawson-McGhee Library, that shall be made a free library until the new structure is erected. In return the trustees ask the city to do the following: To levy a tax for the maintenance of the library, amounting to at least \$5000 per year; to pay all running and operating expenses, the maintenance of the building and the purchase of new books. Also to pay rent on the present building now occupied, which will be \$60 per month, until the new building shall be occupied.

Nashville. The new steel stacks for the state law library have been installed. An effort will be made to secure an appropriation from the next Legislature to introduce the steel stacks in other departments of the state library.

MISSISSIPPI

Laurel. The Carnegie Corporation has granted the application of this city for a public library to be erected at a cost of about \$30,000. The city is to furnish grounds and appropriate \$100 monthly for maintenance.

Webb City. A small group of women organized the Women's Library and Civic Improvement Association in 1910. In April of last year the special tax necessary for the maintenance of a library was voted, and the library will be a reality within the year.

Central West

OHIO

Bellefontaine. Plans for a \$12,000 library at Zanesfield have been completed. The building will be of brick and stone. It was donated to the village by Dr. E. S. Sloan, of Boston.

Cleveland. Alta Branch of the Cleveland Public Library opened early in February in the new building at Mayfield Road and E. 125th street given to the Alta House Settlement and the library by John D. Rockefeller. This library ranks as one of the larger branches of the system and unites Alta House Branch, formerly occupying a room in the old Alta House Settlement building, and Alta Children's Room formerly at 2022 E. 125th street. The library consists of a circulating and reference department and a large children's room, with two club rooms opening off, one of which is for use during the day time as a story hour and girls' club room, while during the evening hours both are for club

use. Alta Branch is in charge of Miss Ruth K. Field as branch librarian. The book collection includes a large number of books in Italian and there will be at least one Italian-speaking assistant on the staff.

Cleveland. The new library and auditorium of the Law School of Western Reserve University, occupying a large portion of the building which recently has been added, was opened Feb. 7.

Findlay. The county commissioners have been asked to call an election for the purpose of voting on a proposition to issue bonds for the purchase of a site for the erection of a county Carnegie library. Mr. Carnegie offers to erect a building to cost from \$35,000 to \$50,000, if the site and maintenance will be furnished.

Massillon. *McClymonds P. L.* Clara Miller, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1052; total number of volumes in library, 19,529. Circulation 61,184. New registration 1016; total number of borrowers 3086. Receipts \$7402.64; expenditures include \$1411.81 for books and magazines, and \$1680.17 for salaries.

Troy. By the will of the late Cyrus Telford Brown, \$1500 is bequeathed to the Troy Public Library.

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor. The regents of the University of Michigan are going to be asked to give the university library an addition and an increase in the amount of money which the library now has annually to spend for books for the literary department. In support of the request Librarian Theodore W. Koch points out how soon the room which is now left in the old library building will be filled with the incoming books. An average of 1500 to 2000 volumes per month are added to the library. When the annual report of the library was made for the year ending June 30, 1913, there was a total of 322,040 books in the libraries of the university of which 247,761 were in stacks in the general library building. The library has more than doubled in size during the last eleven years. The new addition will, if allowed, be on the west side of the present stack wing.

Armada. A site has been purchased by the library board for the new library for which Andrew Carnegie gave the city \$8000.

Detroit. The popularity of the Delray branch library station, which was opened Jan.

22, has far exceeded expectations and it has been necessary to have two librarians to care for applicants. Miss Lillian Hodge is in charge; Miss Amelia Poray is superintendent of the library extension department. The books in German, Polish, Hungarian and Armenian have been in great demand. Thursday evening of each week will be reserved especially for the older people of the district. Two hundred books and 100 cards were given out the first week.

Detroit. The library of Clarence M. Burton has been accepted by the Detroit Library Commission, and plans are being prepared to convert the Burton residence on Brainard street, which Mr. Burton will abandon about July 1, and which was included in the gift, into a central museum.

ILLINOIS

Champaign. Announcement has been made that the library of the University of Illinois will be replaced by a new building. The present building, which was erected during the term of Gov. John P. Altgeld, probably will be converted to the use of the College of Law. A tentative site has been selected for the new building.

Chicago. At a meeting of the directors of the Chicago Public Library, plans were laid to attack the agreement between book publishers and dealers by which no dealer is supposed to grant libraries more than ten per cent. discount on net books. Henry E. Legler pointed out the injustice of the agreement, and President A. Lagorio of the library board said the matter would be placed before the proper authorities. At the same meeting, plans were announced for an extension of the branch library system by opening the following branch rooms: Palmer Park, South Chicago, April 1; Seward Park, Orleans and Elm streets, March 1; Stanton Park, Vedder and Larrabee streets, April 1; Summer School, South Kedvale and Colorado avenues, June 1; Irving Park, Irving Park boulevard and Hamlin avenue, in course of erection; Pulaski Park, Blackhawk and Noble streets, Sept. 1; Sheridan Park, Racine street, Broadway and Lawrence avenue, March 1. The Sheridan Park branch will be one of the best equipped in the city. For its fittings \$5000 will be expended by the board of directors.

Evanston. *Garrett Biblical Inst.* L. Rev. S. G. Ayres, asst. lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 5021 volumes, 5531 pamphlets, and 3124 unbound magazines; total number of pieces in

library, 28,099 volumes, 15,309 pamphlets, and 18,133 magazines. Circulation for home use, about 4000; for use in the building about 20,000.

The librarian came to this library in June, 1912, after nearly twenty-five years of service in the library of Drew Theological Seminary. During the year the library has been completely reorganized. Scattered books were assembled and a complete inventory taken, after which the entire library was reclassified according to the Dewey decimal system, and 101,000 cards were written and filed. Student help is used entirely. Author cards have been exchanged with Northwestern University Library. An effort is being made to strengthen the collection of works relating to Methodism and also other denominations.

Lawrenceville. A reading room for men and boys has been started in the Presbyterian church, which is open to the public Saturday afternoons. Whenever the citizens undertake in a larger way to supply the need for a public library, this collection of books will be given to the larger institution.

Rockford. A deposit station was opened in the North Rockford W. C. T. U. building on Jan. 26, in the large reading room on the north side of the building. It contains about 500 volumes from the main library which will be changed occasionally to meet the demand, and about 700 volumes of the library belonging to the W. C. T. U., which will be a permanent part of the collection. It is more like a branch than a deposit station, and will furnish some facilities for reference work for the school children of the community. It will be open Mondays and Thursdays from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Miss Franc Judd of the library staff will be in charge.

Streator. According to the annual report of the librarian, Mrs. A. P. Wright, the circulation of books in 1913 was 5678 less than in 1912. Every line of reading showed a marked decrease, except sociology and periodicals. In the sociological line, there was an increase in number of books from 429 in 1912 to 552 in 1913. With the periodicals, there were 1820 taken out in 1912 and 1948 in the year just closed.

Waterman. Clinton township library committee has let the contracts for the new Carnegie library and work will begin as soon as the weather will permit.

INDIANA

Hobart. Word has been received that Andrew Carnegie will donate \$16,000 for a li-

brary building if Hobart will raise \$1,000 annually for maintenance.

Richmond. Several committees have been appointed by the Commercial Club, Earlham College, and other organizations to work together for the popularization and improvement of the Morrisson-Reeves Library. A campaign of general publicity is to be conducted.

Warsaw. Warsaw club women have started a movement that is expected to result in the founding of a Carnegie library. The present library is operated in connection with the public schools.

Waterloo. The new library building donated by Andrew Carnegie to Waterloo and Grant township was formally opened and dedicated Jan. 26. The building with its present equipment cost \$9000.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Madison. The state department of public instruction has completed the compilation of a new township school library list which will be in force two years beginning with April 1. The state superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of the Free Library Commission and the attorney general constitute a commission which is to pass upon bids for supplying the books for the two-year period mentioned. There will be about 1450 titles on the new lists.

Milton. *Milton College L.* Mabel Maxson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July 9, 1913.) Accessions 367; total number of books now in library, 9390. Circulation 4449. Total registration 306. Receipts \$384; expenditures \$373.51.

Milwaukee. Mrs. Lydia Ely's celebrated autograph collection, a book that was purchased by the late Capt. Fred Pabst for \$8000, has been presented to the public library by Col. Gustave Pabst, his son. Mrs. Ely obtained signatures of many great men of America and in a number of foreign countries, each adding a line or two adapted to the occasion. The task was undertaken by Mrs. Ely for the purpose of raising money for the erection of the soldiers' monument, standing at Grand avenue and Tenth street. The \$8000 paid for the autographs completed the necessary fund.

MINNESOTA

A municipal reference bureau has been organized by the general extension division of

the University of Minnesota. It will act as a clearing-house for information and ideas concerning municipal problems, and its information will be at the disposal of all cities in the state. The faculty of the Law School, the College of Engineering, and the department of Political Science will cooperate with the bureau in supplying authoritative information.

Cloquet. In the absence of a bookstore in the town, the library at Christmas time ordered a select list of books for children. From these orders were taken or the books were sold outright, those remaining unsold being added to the children's collection.

Detroit. The Carnegie library building was formally opened to the public Nov. 14.

Duluth. The West End branch of the public library, at present located in the Mohaupt building, 2022 West Superior street, will be moved March 1 to 20 North Twentieth avenue West. The change is being made on account of the poor location and in the hope that more adults as well as children will become patrons. The library will occupy the street floor. A large reading room will be provided for.

Graceville. The village council has voted to accept a gift of \$6000 from the Carnegie Corporation, and has agreed to make the necessary annual appropriation of \$600 for its maintenance.

Granite Falls. A \$5000 Carnegie library building will be erected next spring.

Minneapolis. The new Franklin branch library is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy in April. All the Scandinavian books will be shelved at this branch as it is situated in the center of a large Scandinavian section. The Minneapolis Library has one of the largest collections of Scandinavian books in the country, about 60,000 volumes. At this branch a reading room will be set aside especially for this literature. The library now subscribes for eight Scandinavian magazines and about a dozen newspapers. This branch was built at a cost of \$40,000 and is one of the four buildings provided for by the Carnegie gift. On the upper floor will be a large general reading room, the special Scandinavian reading room and the stacks for books. On the lower floor will be the children's room and a neighborhood club room with a seating capacity of about 75. This room will be for the use of neighborhood clubs and societies

for meetings. Two porches are being built for summer reading rooms.

Minneapolis. The state law library at the capitol now contains 74,354 volumes, according to the report submitted by Elias Lien, state librarian, to Governor A. O. Eberhart. There were 2239 volumes added during the year, of which 974 were purchased. During 1913 the library spent \$5281 for books and bindings and \$6316.66 for salaries. Mr. Lien says that the library is badly crowded in its present quarters and that room is needed, especially for a reference library.

Minneapolis. A business library is to be established downtown, within the easiest reach of business workers, and organized to provide them with the information they seek at the earliest possible moment. The exact site has not yet been selected, but it will probably be in one of the downtown office buildings.

Minneapolis. A civil service examination for boys of high school age who want to work part time as pages in the public library, was held Jan. 31. The superintendent of schools is cooperating with the civil service commission.

Minneapolis. When the new form of government goes into effect next June, the public library will be grouped with the public schools under a commissioner of education, one of the six departments of the city government.

Ortonville. The Carnegie Corporation has offered \$10,000 for a library building and the council has made the required tax levy.

St. Paul. It is announced that Dr. William Dawson Johnston, who assumed the duties of chief librarian in the St. Paul Public Library Jan. 1, will receive a salary of \$4500 a year. This represents an increase of \$2700 over the salary paid the librarian in St. Paul in the past.

St. Paul. The board of directors of the public library have advertised for bids on the erection of the superstructure of the new library building.

Sauk Center. The Sauk Center Public Library which, as the Bryant Library Association, is one of the oldest in the state, is the first to consolidate with the school library under the new law passed last winter. The school library of over 1500 volumes has been turned over to the public library to be accessioned and cataloged and administered by the librarian of the public library.

Virginia. A story hour has been started which is proving so popular it is difficult to accommodate all the children. Class-room libraries have been placed in five school buildings.

IOWA

Burlington. Miss Miriam B. Wharton, the librarian of the public library, is making special efforts to gather for the library as much material as possible relating to the city. She is getting together municipal, county and school reports, and suggests, that there must be much material in the possession of residents, which would enrich a department of the public library devoted especially to Burlington.

Des Moines. A branch of the public library will be installed in the Y. W. C. A. building this year.

Des Moines. An office room has been partitioned off from a part of the east vestibule of the main library, and ten new steel bookstacks have been installed in the reference room, almost doubling its capacity. Other changes are planned for the building but have been postponed for the present, owing to the expense.

Dubuque. A branch library has been installed in the Audubon School.

NEBRASKA

Fairfield. The new Carnegie library at Fairfield was dedicated Jan. 15, with appropriate ceremonies and in the presence of a big gathering of citizens. The new building was completed at a total cost of \$7800.

The South West

MISSOURI

Columbia. The University of Missouri is to have a library building costing \$200,000, exclusive of all interior fixtures and books. The letting of the contract to J. W. Wilson & Son of St. Louis has been announced by Albert Ross Hill, president of the university, to the board of curators. At present only the central part of the building, excluding the wings on either end, will be constructed. The dimensions of the structure will be about 200 by 175 feet.

Kansas City. A class of five library apprentices, selected out of fourteen, who filed applications and took the examinations, started work at the public library on Feb. 9. The examination was based on high school work and general reading. One of the five highest

received a grading of 98, the highest mark received by any library apprentice since the administration of Purd B. Wright as public librarian. The object of the apprentice class is to train library assistants specially adapted to work in the Kansas City libraries. The members of the class are Misses Elizabeth Ware, Rachel Kincade, Mary McBeth, Mrs. J. B. Bennett and Mrs. T. J. Hearn.

Macon. An interesting expedition has been planned by school and business men of Macon and Adair counties for the early summer, to motor to the Indian mounds in Northern Missouri to collect relics for the Macon Public Library.

Mexico. The board of directors of the Mexico Free Public Library have accepted the building from L. M. Lake, the contractor. The building cost \$12,500, which came from the Carnegie Corporation. The site was donated by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn. The Federated Women's Clubs of Mexico have maintained a library here, and its books will be moved to the new building.

St. Joseph. For the purpose of showing stereopticon slides which have been purchased by the library board and which will fit any standard machine, a new stereopticon has been presented to the library by a St. Joseph citizen. The new machine is a small affair, which can be packed in a single case and easily carried about, but it is equal in power to the best of the standard machines. It can be used anywhere where an electric light socket is available. Both the machine and slides are to be loaned free to responsible persons. They can be used for home entertainments, but are especially valuable in giving public lectures.

St. Louis. Afternoon tea has been introduced in the Central Public Library. Each of the 100 employees in the library building gets ten minutes off, between 3:30 and 4:30 p.m. each day, to visit the staff lunchroom and enjoy a cup. The expense is met by contributions from friends of the institution. Outside guests are not invited, and while cheerful chatting over the tea cups is encouraged, the affair is not a social function, and its purpose is to freshen up the staff and heighten efficiency.

St. Louis. The annual report of the Catholic Free Library, 217 North Sixth street, shows that 20,100 books were borrowed from the library in the last year. The number of volumes now on hand is 7552. Two hundred newspapers and current periodicals are re-

ceived and files kept for the reading public. Adults borrowed 13,400 volumes in the last twelve months, and children 6700. Of these books, 4467 were of fiction. The library was open for circulation 300 days.

Savannah. L. R. Williams, an attorney of Savannah, has received a check for \$1000 from E. V. Price, living in Chicago, who was born and raised here, to be expended on the public library. Last November when he was here Mr. Williams noticed that new books were needed and the gift is the result. When the library was built a number of years ago he subscribed \$20,000 for the building. Later he made an endowment of \$15,000.

ARKANSAS

Harrison. The Library Board of the Harrison Public Library is arranging to keep the library open in the afternoon and evening as a public reading room. The structure was built by the efforts of the women of Harrison, and the library has been supported by them without assistance since 1905.

Little Rock. The Little Rock Musical Coterie has decided to give the organization's musical library to the Little Rock Public Library, to be known as the "Musical Coterie Library." The library will be added to from time to time.

Little Rock P. L. Dorothy D. Lyon, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 2193, exclusive of two private libraries bequeathed. Circulation 68,340. New registration 1896; total number of borrowers 7896. Expenditures \$5874.76.

The building committee reports that the cost of the library building was \$88,000, and that there remains in the fund a balance of \$100, which the board directed the committee to return to Andrew Carnegie with the thanks of the board.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. Henry M. Gill, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 10,978; total number of volumes 127,199. Total circulation 447,397. The circulation of the branches was as follows: Royal, 65,785; Canal, 62,149; Napoleon, 61,052, and Algiers, 33,270. Number of visitors to reading room, 76,000. Expenditures \$44,395.

During the past few months there was kept a special rack for books dealing with subjects being presented at the local theaters, as well as with topics under discussion in the newspapers. When an attraction is advertised for one of the New Orleans theaters, the books

on the subject are placed on these shelves. Mr. Gill reports that these books have been "literally grabbed up" by the public. Five months ago a stamp club, composed of boys and young men, was organized. The members meet regularly and discuss and exchange foreign and domestic postage stamps. Any person interested in the collection of stamps is invited to attend these meetings.

TEXAS

Dallas. Miss Rosa M. Leeper, librarian of the Dallas Public Library, has received notice that plans for the Oak Cliff branch of the Dallas Public Library have been approved by the Carnegie Corporation. The contract will be let as soon as possible. The building will be located on Turner plaza in Oak Cliff, and is to cost \$25,000, including the equipment.

Sherman. The plans and specifications for the Carnegie library for Sherman have been accepted. This building will be fireproof, of reinforced concrete and brick, and will cost \$20,000. The plans were drawn by John Tulloch of this city.

Pacific Coast

CALIFORNIA

Auburn. A strip twenty-one feet long and two to three feet wide, was ripped off the roof of the Carnegie Library building by high wind Jan. 14. Fortunately the location of the damage did not affect the books. The wind also tore off the cap of the chimney.

Bakersfield. The twenty-fourth branch of the Kern County Free Library has just been opened at Caliente, with Miss E. C. Williams, the teacher at Caliente, in charge.

Chula Vista. The report of the number of volumes in the public library is as follows: Fiction, 1997; non-fiction, 258; juvenile, 632, and 1 magazines, 944. The library is affiliated with the state and county libraries and is able to obtain any book desired by patrons. The quarters have been enlarged and the building is now fitted to hold civic meetings.

Long Beach. The new library commission has decided an enlargement of the present building in Pacific Park, a gift from Andrew Carnegie, must be made to accommodate the rapidly increasing reading public. The directors have decided on building a wing to the present building, and will ask the assistance of Mr. Carnegie in financing the scheme. While no specific amount has been named it is

expected that from \$15,000 to \$25,000 will be asked. The original gift to this city in 1908 was \$30,000.

Long Beach Free P. L. Victoria Ellis, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Total number of volumes in library 28,194. Circulation of books, main library 220,645; branches 34,548; circulation of pictures, 24,949; grand total 280,142. Total registration 19,524. Receipts \$22,611.24; expenses \$21,996.67.

Los Angeles. A survey of the work done in Los Angeles, showing how the facilities of the library are being made increasingly useful to the 500,000 people spread out over 100 square miles of territory, is described by Will H. Fischer in an illustrated article in *The California Outlook* for Jan. 17, called "The practical service of one public library."

Montebello. A free library was opened here Feb. 3. The books are furnished by the county and after being maintained by the ladies' club for one year, the institution will become a part of the free circulating library system supported by the county.

Riverbank. A branch of the Yolo County Library was installed here in January. Mrs. M. Powell is the librarian.

Santa Monica. Plans are being made for an outdoor reading room in connection with the public library.

UTAH

Richfield. Dedication of the Carnegie library took place here in January. The library was built through the donation of \$10,000 by Andrew Carnegie. The building is of brick and is situated in the center of Richfield in close proximity to the schools.

IDAHO

Caldwell. The exterior work on the library building is now complete and the board is confronted with the problem of furnishing the library and purchasing additional books. Under the terms of the contract with the Carnegie Association, the city is required to raise by taxation \$1250 annually for the maintenance of the institution. At present about half this amount is being raised. It is the policy of the board to keep expenses down as much as possible and to use the surplus for the purchase of additional volumes. It is now suggested that a portion of this maintenance fund could be diverted to advantage to the purchase of fixtures for the new building,

and the question of the legality of diverting the money for this purpose has been referred to the city attorney.

Nampa P. L. Mrs. Yant, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 486, making the total number of volumes about 3000. Circulation 14,757. There were 33,338 visitors to the building.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

William Prideaux Courtney, an English bibliographer of note, died Nov. 14, 1913. In collaboration with Mr. G. C. Boase he published the "Bibliotheca Cornubiensis," a catalog of the writings of Cornishmen and of works relating to Cornwall. A work of great value to English librarians was the "Register of national bibliography" in two volumes, published in 1905, with a supplementary volume published in 1912. He also published "The secrets of our national literature," a work on the literature published anonymously or under pseudonyms. He had contributed many articles to the "Encyclopedia Britannica" and the "Dictionary of national biography," and at the time of his death had in preparation a bibliography of Johnson, which the Oxford University Press was to publish.

Sir William H. Bailey, who had been a member of the Library Association since 1879 and was elected its president in 1906, died suddenly in London the 21st of last November. At the time of his death he was a governor of the John Rylands Library and an honored member of many societies and institutions.

The fourth International Easter School under the auspices of the Library Assistants' Association will be held in London April 10 to April 13, with headquarters at the Thackeray Hotel, Great Russell Street, near the British Museum and in the heart of the city. There will be visits to Buckingham Palace Road Library, Fulham Central Public Library, British Museum Library, and an excursion to Oxford to visit the Bodleian and other libraries there. There will also be various excursions to points of interest in and near London, and a reception by the Library Association at Caxton Hall, Westminster.

The proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Library Association at Bourne-mouth, Sept. 1-5, 1913, have been printed in full in the December number of the *Library Association Record*.

The December general meeting of the Library Assistants' Association was held at the Hammersmith Central Library Dec. 17. The principal paper was by Mr. H. M. Cashmore, deputy chief librarian of the Birmingham public libraries, on "A provincial point of view," which dealt principally with the education of the assistant and incidentally with the speaker's disapproval of the L. A. examination syllabus and its effect, intentional and otherwise, on the assistant.

Birmingham. The Carnegie Library at Northfield, Worcestershire, six miles south of Birmingham, on Feb. 12 was destroyed by fire set by an "arson squad" of militant suffragettes. All the books were burned and only the shell of the building was left standing. Papers were found strewn around the place bearing the words: "To start your new library" and "Give women the vote."

Nottingham. With the approval of the Nottingham city council the public libraries committee applied to Andrew Carnegie for assistance in defraying the cost of branch libraries. In reply the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, to whom Mr. Carnegie has transferred the funds rendered available by him for providing libraries, have intimated that they will provide the sum of £15,000 to cover the cost of the building of four complete branch libraries and reading rooms ready for occupation, on condition that the library corporation will undertake to provide sites from sources other than the library rate, and a sum of £150 per annum for the upkeep of the libraries. The offer has been accepted and the libraries committee, after visiting all the district libraries and reading rooms, and giving careful consideration to the whole question of district libraries, have advertised for the four sites for the projected libraries as follows: (1) The Meadows District; (2) Bulwell (High-bury Vale, east side of Midland Railway); (3) Between Old Basford and New Basford; (4) Carrington and Sherwood District.

Nottingham P. L. J. Potter Briscoe, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Total number of volumes in library 142,558. Circulation 602,816 volumes against 615,698 during the previous year. Total attendance for all purposes at the central and branch libraries was 2,274,424 against 2,376,551 the previous year.

Plymouth F. L. W. H. K. Wright, lbn. (36th rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Accessions 2316 volumes; total number of volumes in library 67,400. Home circulation 330,152

volumes; books used in reference library 65,241; total 395,393, as against 413,905 in the previous year. New registration 2821; total number of borrowers 99,213.

HOLLAND

Bibliothecaris, the Dutch monthly devoted to library interests, publishes the following figures relative to the use of public reading rooms in a number of cities of Holland during the month of September, 1913. Rotterdam, municipal reading room: 4508 books read, 8138 visitors; annex: 2656 books loaned, 2100 visitors. Library of "Ons Huis": 3705 books loaned. Dordrecht: public reading room, 5120 books loaned; children's department, 2178. s' Gravenhage: 2612 books called for, 6473 visitors. Leyden, public reading room: 3483 books called for, 2150 visitors.

Naarden-Bussum. This town, a suburb of Amsterdam, the home of many Amsterdam merchants, has a library association already numbering 300 members. An annual membership fee is charged, and the accumulation of funds is now sufficient for the establishment of a library, for which municipal and government aid is also promised.

Utrecht. The organization and administration of the University Library at Utrecht is described by Miss To van Rije in *The Library Association Record* for December, 1913. For reference purposes the Utrecht University Library is free to all comers, but to obtain books for home use persons not students and not personally known to the staff, must obtain an introduction. University students form only about one-sixth the total number of users. There are three main catalogs: an alphabetical catalog, a classified catalog, and a shelf catalog for use of the staff only. All additions to the library are entered in the alphabetical catalog under authors' names, according to a special code of cataloging rules. Catalog slips are printed on sheets in six columns, about 11 cm. wide. Those for cutting are printed on thin bank paper, mounted on sheets of thick paper, and bound into small catalogs containing about 200 titles, and held together in a kind of loose-leaf arrangement that makes additional insertions easy. Entries for the classified catalog are mounted on cards and filed in drawers. The shelf list is arranged in the order of the accession numbers. Requests for books are made by filling in the proper form (white for home use, yellow for the reading room, and green for the manuscript department). By filling in duplicate blanks, the

attendant leaves one on the shelf in place of the book, and files two others at the charging desk, one under the borrower's name and the second under the call number. In the old portion of the library the books are arranged in twenty-six classes, each designated by a letter of the alphabet, and a further division is made by size, folios, quartos and octavos being grouped together. In the new portion of the library the books are shelved by size without regard to class, which is only to be learned through the classified catalog. The reading and reference room is open to the public with no formality beyond the signing of a visitors' book. The tables are fitted with drawers provided with locks and keys, and anyone engaged in special work may obtain the use of one of these drawers for the storing of memoranda.

GERMANY

Breslau. Stadtbibliothek und Stadtarchiv [City Library and City Archives]. Dr. Hippe, director of Stadtbibliothek. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1912.) Accessions 5785. Circulation 86,884. Receipts 572.36 Marks; expenditures 16,795.03 Marks (the deficit being covered by municipal appropriation).

Advance is reported in almost every activity of the library. The circulation has increased over 20 per cent. since 1911. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that formerly the library was only open two hours daily for the borrowing and returning of books, whereas during 1912 it was open daily from 9 until 2. During the past year much of the time of the staff of the library was taken up in assisting in the arrangement of the exposition to celebrate the centennial of the War of Liberation.

ITALY

Milan. The People's Library Association has published the results of an attempt to establish a reading room for boys. The chief purpose of this experiment was to keep from the streets boys of from eight to fifteen years. The results of the first two weeks were as follows: 9 readers were eight years old; 22 were nine; 23 ten years old; 71 were eleven years of age; 39 were twelve; 57 were thirteen; 14 were fourteen years old; 21 had reached the age of fifteen. The visitors comprised 256 boys and 20 girls. During these first two weeks 399 books were loaned; of these 177 were books of adventure, 118 novels and short stories, 16 romances, 12 historical and geographical books, 8 on natural science, 4 poetic works, 3 purely literary, 2 theatrical, and miscellaneous 57.

AUSTRIA

Vienna. k. k. Universitätsbibliothek [Library of the Royal and Imperial University]. Herr Himmelbauer, director, (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1912). Accessions 25,306; total 856,462. Circulation 567,505. Total number of borrowers 293,014. Receipts (calendar year 1912) 112,525 kronen, 47 heller; expenditures 111,410 kronen, 45 heller.

In spite of many difficulties the work of cataloging both old and new volumes is progressing satisfactorily. Many improvements have been made in the matter of shelving, arrangement of volumes, and interior decorations.

NORWAY

Haakon Nyhuus, librarian of the Deichmanske Bibliotek, Christiania, died on Christmas Day, 1913. Mr. Nyhuus began his library career in 1891 in the Newberry Library in Chicago. In 1893 he was made chief cataloger in the Chicago Public Library. In 1897 he returned to Norway where the agitation for public libraries was just beginning. He was appointed librarian of the Deichmanske Bibliotek, and was for years the leading spirit in the development of the whole popular library organization in Norway. He represented his country at the International Congress of Librarians in St. Louis in 1904, was an active worker in the newly organized Library Association of Norway, and was deeply interested in the periodical called *For Folke- og Barneboksamlinger*. He was forty-eight years old when he died.

RUSSIA

Upon the solicitation of the Maria Alexandrowna Institute for the Blind, the Tariff Commission of the Russian Government has removed the import duty on all books in foreign languages that are intended for the use of the blind.

St. Petersburg. On Sept. 8 (old style) took place the laying of the corner stone of the new library building of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. The building is to consist of two connected structures, each five stories high. Every technical improvement found in the most advanced libraries of the world is to be installed. This library is devoted exclusively to the sciences. Consequently there will be only a moderate sized reading room seating about 125 persons. There will be shelf room for 1,200,000 volumes. It is expected that the building will be ready for use in the summer of 1915.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

General

Societies, Associations, Clubs, Conferences

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Destructive growth. *Pub. Libs., F.*, 1914. p. 50-51.

An adverse opinion on the expediency of affiliation with the A. L. A., of smaller library organizations that wish to be free from the dues and regulations of the A. L. A. The writer considers the Council too large and its organization too loose to be effective, and invites suggestions for a resolution on the revision of that section of the constitution relating to the Council, the resolution for amendment to be offered at the meeting in Washington.

Polygraphy

TERMS, DEFINITIONS

Why "Non-Fiction?" *Pub. Libs., F.*, 1914. p. 45.

Communication objecting to the employment of the word, on the ground that to the general public there is "something aggressively 'librarianly' and unspeakably dry and dreary" about it, and asking suggestions for a single comprehensive, constructive term to cover this large class of books.

History of Library Economy

LIBRARY BIOGRAPHY

Biographical sketches of librarians and bibliographers: I. Justin Winsor, 1831-1897. William E. Foster. *Bull. Bibl., Ja.*, 1914. p. 2-3.

Among the eminent men who laid the foundations of the modern library movement in this country, Justin Winsor holds an exceptionally distinguished place. He was the first president of the American Library Association and was in turn the chief executive of the Boston Public Library and the Harvard University Library. He had a strong bent for history, and published many volumes on various branches of American history. Mr. Winsor became a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library in 1866, and became superintendent in 1868. One of his first acts was the publication of very useful guides for readers, which made the work of the library widely known. Mr. Winsor left

the Boston Library in 1877 to go to the library at Harvard, where he remained until his death in 1897. Chosen president of the American Library Association in 1876, at its first meeting, he served with distinguished ability till 1885, leaving the impress of his strong personality and his organizing mind on all its proceedings.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library in Relation to Schools

SCHOOLS, WORK WITH

How the library began to teach school in East Canaan. Catherine Finnegan. *Pub. Libs., Ja.* 1914. p. 11-12.

With most of the children from foreign families who had no books, and the nearest library three miles away, the problem was to get the children to want to read. This was done by bringing a box of books to the school and insisting that each child should take a book home. If he could tell something of the story and didn't like it, he was allowed to exchange it for another—but he must tell something of the story first. Then came Library Day, when those children who had read stories related the gist of them, and considerable interest was aroused. This year, each book charged to a child is recorded, so that at the end of the year the teacher will have some record of his year's work outside of school. In five-minute daily readings four books were read last year: "Uncle Tom's cabin," Brooks' "Boy emigrants," "Roy and Ray in Mexico," and "The prince and the pauper."

The Troy (N. Y.) Public Library has arranged with the educational department to credit the pupils for English reading through the summer vacation. Miss Mary L. Davis, librarian, declares the system most successful, and says, "The children pass the summer reading the work required by the regents. They find it a pleasure, reading leisurely and intelligently. I believe they get more from the books than if they perused them in the hurry of class work during the school term."

A branch of the Princeton (N. J.) Public Library has been opened in the high school, the Board of Education paying \$300 a year

toward the salary of an assistant, who is in the school building each day to look after the work of this branch.

The public library and the school department of Somerville, Mass., have arrived at an agreement whereby one of the library staff is designated as high school librarian. The school department pays one-half the salary and will furnish money for the permanent reference books bought for the library room of the school; supplementary reference lists will be furnished by the library for display either in the high school or in the reference alcoves of the library, as circumstances require; and the high school librarian will spend one-half her time in either building so that she may be able to serve both teachers and pupils to the best advantage. Miss Marion Lovis, Simmons 1909, has qualified for and been appointed to the position, her name appearing upon the rolls of both the public library and the school department.

Library Extension Work

LIBRARY EXTENSION WORK

Mechanical arts and the library. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1914. p. 48.

Editorial comment on the practice growing among libraries of lending music rolls, stereopticon and reflectoscope views, phonographic records, and to a very slight extent, motion picture rolls.

Byways of library work. Sarah Comstock. *Outlook*, Ja. 24, 1914. p. 201-205.

A pleasant account for the general reader of some of the less known phases of library work where the library goes in search of the people, too ignorant or too indifferent to seek it for themselves. The obstacles a library organizer may encounter are touched upon, and many anecdotes are told of the work of Miss Titcomb and her book wagon, of Miss True, the "Horseback Lady" of Iowa, of the automobile library routes through the rural districts of Connecticut, and of the use of city libraries as social and educational centers to interest the young and the foreign-born in the library.

LANTERN SLIDES; FILMS

The general extension division of the University of Minnesota has organized a free lantern-slide bureau. Collections of slides on subjects of interest to high school students are provided and sent out to schools without charge except for transportation and the replacement

of broken slides. Slides are sent in collections of fifty or sixty, accompanied by a typewritten lecture in some cases, but always with from one to three books of reference on the subject. A few moving pictures, mostly of scenes about the university, are available.

Library Development and Coöperation

DEPOSIT STATIONS

Besides its regular branches, the Cleveland (O.) Public Library maintains 33 deposit stations, i. e., collections of books furnished to business firms, factories, public institutions and clubs for the benefit of their employees or members. Of these 33 stations, 8 are in telephone exchanges, 3 in department stores and 13 in factories. The library makes the following agreement with business firms desiring a collection of books for the use of their employees: The library guarantees to furnish a deposit of books relative in size to the number of employees; to rebind and keep the books in order and to exchange them frequently enough to keep the collection live and interesting, in fact to eliminate the "dead wood" at frequent intervals. The business firm, on the other hand, agrees to furnish shelving and a suitable place in which to keep the books; to be responsible for loss or damage and to allow the time of an employee to keep a record of circulation. The circulation of books at these deposit stations for 1913 was 99,772, an indication that these library agencies are supplying an actual need.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

LIBRARY ADVERTISING

The *Republican-Herald* of Binghamton, N. Y., gives generously of its space to the public library. In a recent issue "The Friday food page" had a write-up, three-quarters of a column long, of the new book "Living on a little." The *Herald* has recently begun the regular publication of signed reviews of books of specialized interest to be found in the library, in a department headed "Briefs on new books."

"The uses of advertisement" in library administration. Walter A. Briscoe. *Lib. Assn. Record*, D., 1913. p. 604-610.

It is the duty of those who have public libraries under their charge to see that the greatest possible use is made of them. By forethought, discretion, and originality it is often possible to secure the insertion of contributed articles in the public press, in which the public library is named as the fountain of

knowledge on all points. Where it is not possible to secure space for long or medium-length articles, "Letters to the editor" is a useful medium. A weekly column under the heading of "Library notes and literary gossip" is serviceable if the feature can be arranged. Neatly printed circulars calling attention to the existence of a branch library near at hand may be distributed occasionally from house to house, using the new residents of the district as an excuse. There has just been introduced in Nottingham a "pseudo-newspaper" entitled the *Lenton News*, illustrated, devised exclusively to advertise the branch library in this locality. It is left at every house, and the cost of printing is borne by a local firm of advertising contractors in return for the advertising space therein. Two sample pages showing the material used are appended to the article.

The *Pittsburgh Sunday Post* recently gave a full page in its magazine section to the information bureau of the Carnegie Library. Several cuts added interest to the article. The librarian says that 45,000 books, new titles and replacements, ought to be purchased this year to keep up the work in a proper manner.

ADVERTISING BOOKMARKS

Two new bookmarks from the Osterhout Free Library of Wilkes-Barré, Pa., have recently been issued. On the top of each is an interesting little view of the library. One has a list of recent additions on electricity, engineering, coal, automobiles, air-ships, industrial chemistry and metallurgy, business, home building and carpentry, farming, Panama Canal, commission government, and house-keeping, with the call number against each title. The other is a simple list of "fifty books every child should know."

COÖPERATION FROM WOMEN'S CLUBS

The attendance at a recent art exhibit in the library at San Antonio, Tex., was greatly stimulated by several of the more prominent women's clubs of the city. Members of the Art Association, Monday Book Club, D. A. R., Wednesday Club, and the Shakespeare Club were present every afternoon to pour tea.

The public library of Dover, N. J., has been interesting itself not only in distribution of books, but in the civic work of the town as well. Early last year the Woman's Club of Dover, whose main object is obtaining a library building for the town, distributed

through the library aster seeds to the school children, promising the reward of a party in the fall when the results were known. The flowers when in bloom were placed on exhibition in the public library for a week and drew many people there. This not only interested a greater number of people in the library, but established a closer bond between it and the children. The party, which was in part a story hour, was a great success, as the children not only took much pleasure in the occasion but showed renewed interest in the books from which the stories were taken.

Libraries and the State

LIBRARY LEGISLATION

The public library movement from the rate payers' point of view. R. T. L. Parr. *Lib. Asst.*, Ja., 1914. p. 4-13.

Paper read before the Library Assistants' Association at the Islington Central Library, Holloway Road, Nov. 12, 1913. Basing his argument on the statement that "the English are not, and never have been, a bookish nation," the writer maintains that in order to secure the desired extension of library work a new method of procedure must be adopted. He suggests that public library authorities, as such should disappear; that the attempt to secure a new Library Act, with higher tax rate, be abandoned; and that the whole library movement be made a branch of the general work of the education committee. "A complete and efficient system of public libraries is a necessary corollary to and satisfactory solution of the problem of public education . . . and I firmly believe that on the total abolition of the separate Library Fund, the separate Library accounts, and the Library Committee, except as a sub-committee of the Education Committee, you have the brightest prospect of reconciling your ambitions with the goodwill of those who provide the money."

LIBRARY UNDER COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

The library in commission-governed cities. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1914. p. 82.

Possible solution of the place of the public library in commission-governed cities is suggested in the section and accompanying note quoted from "A model charter for Texas cities" by Prof. Herman G. James of the University of Texas. Under this it would probably be grouped with schools in the department of public education.

Library Support. Funds

RAISING FUNDS

Surrounding a placard reading, "What we

need," the Hartford Public Library has posted the beautiful series of exterior and interior views of the Denver branch libraries, recently sent out by the librarian. Here is an idea worth copying where branches are wanted. —*Bull. Bibl.*

A silver tea was given in the library by the Current Events Club of Northfield, Minn., to raise money for new books. In Olivia, in the same state, a similar idea has been successful, the women of the library board having started a chain of library teas. In St. Peter, also a Minnesota town, the members of the Woman's Literary Club and Sorosis plan to have each member entertain ten friends at a book social, the admission to be 25 cents, and the proceeds to be given to the library for new books.

GIFTS

A tactful effort. *Pub. Libs.*, Ja., 1914. p. 14-15.

Editorial. Realizing that it is not advisable to spend library money for denominational literature, Miss Stevens, librarian of the Logansport, Ind., Public Library, has sent a letter to all church societies in the city asking them to subscribe in the name of the library for one or more denominational periodicals, and to give to the library any used textbooks, lives of missionaries or similar books. A label in the front of each book will state the name of the donor.

BEQUESTS

The bequest of Miss Charlotte C. Cole to the reading room of the public library, Newburyport, Mass., of the sum of \$2000, the income to be added to the salary of the superintendent of the reading room, is puzzling the directors as there is no official of that name now. The librarian has the general supervision of the rooms, with different attendants there at different times during the day. Formerly the place was filled by Miss Martha P. Lunt, a friend of Miss Cole's, and it is probable that she had this woman in mind when the will was made. Whether the trustees can accept the money under these conditions is a question.

Library Buildings

Fixtures, Furniture, Fittings

BULLETIN BOARDS

A suggestion for a bulletin board for periodicals. Mary J. Booth. *Pub. Libs.*, Ja., 1914. p. 11.

As each of the fifteen or twenty most popular magazines are received, a printed sign for

it is posted on the bulletin board under the heading "New magazines" and the name of the month. The signs are posted in the order of receipt. On a certain day each month, as for instance the fifteenth, all signs for the month are removed and a new list started.

Government and Service

Staff

STAFF

Past and present professional training: its results and prospects. W. C. Berwick Sayers. *Lib. Assn. Record*, D., 1913. p. 585-596.

Paper read at the annual meeting of the British Library Association at Bournemouth, Sept. 4, 1913. A discussion of a few of the problems confronting the librarian as an individual professional man.

For some twelve years the Library Association has directed its efforts to the training of librarians, and the general efficiency of the scheme of instruction and methods of examination have increased each year. But of the 500 librarians in Great Britain less than 200 receive salaries of more than £200 a year. This means that a large number of persons are receiving a highly technical training of doubtful value in any other walk in life, and that there are incredibly few positions to which they may aspire. In other words, while a great deal of attention is being paid, and wisely being paid, to increasing the intellectual side of the profession, insufficient attention has been paid to its economic side.

The first factor of the library is the book; the second, the librarian; the third, the building. Too many library authorities seem to consider the third factor as the most important and burden the library with heavy maintenance expenses where the money might be better spent on salaries and books. Likewise the extension of library activity by the opening of more branches than can be adequately served, is deplored. There are scores of assistant librarians in English libraries without any special qualifications for the work, who have no opportunity for advancement and hence no incentive to study, who are in the work simply because they were not told in time that they were not adapted to the profession. Their salaries are inadequate and they have no social position. Many librarians suffer from a similar narrowness of outlook and a similar lack of financial and social standing.

The question is raised why the library does not help its assistants with proper textbooks, as it does apprentices in the trades. Also

why the library usually puts its least mature workers into closest contact with the public. Unfavorable criticism is sure to be aroused, the position is brought into disrepute, and the result is increasing difficulty in obtaining desirable boys to train as junior assistants. In consequence, many women are now being employed, a condition the writer considers not an ideal solution of the difficulty. The real questions to be faced are the relation of library education to the library future; a consideration of the question whether the assistant's prospects may not be materially improved; and whether the Library Association is morally bound to have not only an educational, but also a professional and social standard for its members.

Remuneration, Salaries, Pensions

PENSIONS

To devote the fines collected on overdue books to retiring on a pension employees worn out in the service of the library is a proposition made by the Boston Public Library trustees in their last annual report. The fines at present amount to about \$6000 a year, it is said, and would answer the purpose proposed very well. The report says: "It is manifestly impossible for persons receiving such compensation as they do—the average salary being about \$600 a year—to provide for old age."

Rules for Readers

Days of Opening

SUNDAY OPENING

The Woman's Club of Millbury, Mass., pays all expenses for keeping the public library open every Sunday afternoon during the months from December through March.

Home Use. Loans

FINES

The Hartford (Ct.) Public Library no longer charges fines for Sundays and the four holidays when the circulating department is not open, namely Good Friday, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Administration

General. Executive

EXPENDITURES

An unusual item in the list of library expenditures for 1913 in the public library at Santa Monica, Cal., is one of \$45 to rid the institution of bats, which are said to be even more destructive than mice.

REPORTS AND STATISTICS

The fetish of circulation. *Pub. Libs.*, Jan. 1914. p. 10.

The writer deplors the impression received that a big circulation is getting to be the chief end and aim of many librarians, or at least a big *record* of circulation. "Juggling with figures is juggling with figures, be the figures of money or circulation. If appropriations come as a reward of circulation and circulations are padded, this is surely getting money under false pretenses. . . . There are many who never stoop to this dishonesty or tolerate it in those whom they control, but the thing is done too often to be winked at. . . . One of the duties, and not an easy one, of a librarian is to make a board understand the aim of libraries is to educate and uplift a people, not to compile circulation statistics."

Treatment of Special Material

PICTURE EXHIBITS

Picture exhibits have been held in several Minnesota libraries. In Coleraine the pictures were for sale, making it possible for the library to secure some pictures for its own walls. In Litchfield the exhibit was arranged by the public school and a small admission charged. Nearly \$100 was received, which will be used to buy pictures for the school. In Mankato a loan exhibition of Japanese prints was shown.

EXHIBITS OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

In the Hartford Public Library, strips of picture moulding placed horizontally from one to two feet apart, at convenient height, are used for supporting exhibits of mounted pictures and photographs. The mounts are held in place by the little tin clips, which hang onto the moulding, and are thus given a rigid support, much better than cords give, no matter how tightly stretched.—*Bull. Bibl.*

PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MATERIAL

The preservation of historical records in Holland. Henry A. Sharp. *Lib. World*, Jan. 1914. p. 195-196.

Each of the eleven states of Holland has a provincial depot for the preservation and documentation of local records, that at The Hague being at once the central repository for the whole country, as well as the depot for a specific province. Each depot is in charge of an archivist whose duty it is to collect and index all records in his district, and to make an annual report to the chief archivist. Registers of births, baptisms, betrothals, marriages, deaths, removals, and property are kept,

The Amsterdam repository is also collecting material of all kinds relating to the city and the citizens—magazine articles, photographs of buildings, playbills, and portraits.

Accession

BOOK SELECTION

Generally speaking, all fiction is ordered by Pratt Institute Free Library on approval, the method followed being described in "Helpful hints" in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January. Each book upon receipt is assigned to a member of the Library staff for review. This novel reading is wholly voluntary, and is done outside of library time. When a book is approved for acceptance, a note is made by the reviewer according to the following plan: Scene and time; subject; treatment; recommend to? These notes are typewritten, inserted in a loose-leaf note-book and kept in the circulating department for ready reference on the part of the staff. Borrowers may not have direct access to the "Novel notes," but the members of the circulating department employ them constantly to assist borrowers in their choice of reading.

"PROCESSIONS" OF NEW BOOKS

In the Yale University Library, new books received are dated and shelved by themselves, arranged under some 26 separate subjects—a shelf being allowed for each. After one month's exhibition, during which the professors and others interested have examined and gotten acquainted with them, the books take their regular places in the stack. In each division these books, while on view, are shelved in order of receipt, so that the right end volumes are the newest, and the left end volumes are constantly being removed to stack as the thirty-day period expires.—*Bull. Bibl.*

Reference

REFERENCE WORK

Reference work in the Somerville Public Library. M. W. *Bull. Bibl.*, Ja., 1914. p. 3-4.

When the Somerville Public Library moved into its new building the reference work was reorganized. At least half of the old reference collection was made circulating, and the remaining books reserved for reference were divided into two classes. One collection, called "Reference," is shelved in one alcove near the information desk; the books in the other group, called "Alcove reference," are shelved with the books for circulation in the alcoves at the beginning of their various subjects, and at the discretion of the librarian in

charge may be circulated, a special form being used.

Loan Department

RESERVE FICTION

In order that a borrower may not be obliged to leave a post card to secure a work of recent fiction, half of the number of copies of such a work in the Cambridge Public Library are placed on the open shelves for general circulation. The other half, which may be reserved, bear the letter R in red ink on the seven-day label and book pocket.—*Bull. Bibl.*

Binding

BINDING PERIODICALS

The Wilmington Institute Free Library says: In binding periodicals never use leather unless the volumes are to be constantly used; all books should have French joints; it is never wise to stitch sections lengthwise by machine and then sew by hand. Modern methods of overcasting are much preferable.—*Bull. Bibl.*

The Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., describes briefly in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* an inexpensive method of keeping large weeklies. All back numbers of technical periodicals indexed in the *Engineering Index* are kept. Some are bound, others, principally the large weeklies, are cared for as follows: Advertising pages are removed, and the numbers for one month are sewed through three holes stabbed along the back. A piece of bond paper two inches wide is folded to make a hinge and pasted on edge of front and back page over sewing. To these hinges are pasted covers from one of the numbers. A strip of book cloth is then pasted on the back, extending about half an inch over the sides and on this is printed title and date. The same method is used for monthly periodicals, three months making a volume.

Shelf Department

BOOK SUPPORTS

The New Bedford Public Library uses bricks for book supports, but instead of covering them as so many have done in the past, paste-board boxes of grey color are used. These little boxes, the covers of which are just as deep as the boxes themselves, are just the size of a brick. They cost \$8.75 for 500, and the cheapest sort of bricks costing \$11.50 a thousand are used.—*Bull. Bibl.*

"BANNERS" INSTEAD OF "DUMMIES"

In Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, through the first floor of the circulating de-

partment (the open shelves), banners are used instead of dummies for representing all circulating class books shelved elsewhere. Duplicates of circulating books which may be found in the reference departments are also noted in this way. The "banners" are hung at the end of the stacks containing books with the corresponding class numbers. These banners are 27 inches long by 7 inches wide. They are made of binder's board covered with binder's cloth, and, on the principle of the postal card album, each banner allows for the insertion of seven cards. The cards used are L. B. 33 size cards; light weight; commercial ruling; buff; without punch. The class numbers, each noted but once, are entered in large figures to the left of the cards. The book numbers, with location letter written above, are placed well apart to allow room for inserting new numbers when necessary.—*Bull. Bibl.*

FILING CURRENT PERIODICALS

The New Haven Public Library keeps current numbers of periodicals in the reading room by treating them like books on shelves with the backs only showing. This involves placing the periodicals in temporary binders of some kind, with name on the back. It has also been found advisable to divide the shelves into sections perhaps a foot wide by partitions. The saving in space over the common method of displaying periodicals broadside is very great, as well as saving of expense of a periodical case oftentimes. The periodicals may be arranged in three series according to height, with distances between shelves of about 12, 15 and 20 or more inches for the three heights.—*Bull. Bibl.*

General Libraries State and Government

STATE LIBRARIES

State-wide influence of the state library. Demarchus C. Brown. *Bull. of New Hampshire Pub. Libs.*, D., 1913. p. 215-218.

The influences that will make the state library useful to every part of the state may be grouped in the following summary:

The personality, fitness and scholarship of the state librarian; the bibliographical center may well be the state library; the legislative reference for the Assembly and officials; the gathering and preserving of the history and archives of the state along with the encouragement among the people to preserve local historical material; the collecting of newspapers representing the entire commonwealth; the creation of a periodical center in the state

library; close connection with schools, colleges and all kinds of organizations, social, literary, commercial, etc.; assistance for all the state institutions, educational, charitable and correctional; close relation with the woman's clubs; assistance to the farmer and the foreigner in isolated localities; the center for general culture and love of knowledge where every citizen may continue to go to school.

For Special Classes

REFORMATORIES, LIBRARY WORK IN

Reading to get results at the State Training School. Gertrude E. Loehl. *Minn. Pub. Lib. Comm. Lib. Notes and News*, D., 1913. p. 68-70.

To the State Training School at Red Wing, Minn., are sent boys ranging in age from eight to twenty-one years, none of them first offenders, with the instructions to those in charge to better their morals, correct undesirable tendencies, and to create a healthier environment for body and mind. One of the first things for a new boy to do is to order a book, which, owing to the situation of the library, has to be done from a printed slip. The librarian tries to get personally acquainted with every boy, and after winning their confidence, to lead them gradually to better and better books. A system of certificate-giving for the reading of non-fiction books has been inaugurated. A small certificate bearing the name of the reader and the title of the book is given for each non-fiction book read, and when out of fifteen books seven non-fiction ones have been duly noted, a larger certificate, signed by the librarian and assistant superintendent, is presented with a little ceremony that enhances its value in the eyes of the boys. The boys at the printing office make the certificates and also make sets of bookmarks, each bookmark having a list of fifteen titles, seven of which are non-fiction sure to interest any boy.

Reading and Aids

Work with Children

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

The city of Griffin, Ga., should be heartily congratulated over the fact that it is one of the first cities in the United States to have a public library for children only, as a result of the donation of \$7000 made by A. K. Hawkes, of Atlanta, for that purpose. The only obligation fixed upon the city is that a suitable building shall be provided and maintained on a centrally located lot. The building is to

contain, in addition to library facilities, a hall for lyceum courses and suitable motion picture exhibitions for children. The plan is that the motion pictures, library and lyceum shall all be free forever to the children of Griffin. Only such motion pictures shall be shown as are historical, educational and moral in their character.

A library party in Hartford, Conn. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1914. p. 45.

Description of the annual "doll party" held New Year's afternoon in the children's room of the Hartford Public Library.

A plan for establishing character-building libraries in a number of the public schools of Philadelphia is being worked out. The matter is in charge of the Committee on Elementary Schools of the Board of Public Education, and they propose to begin operations by installing such libraries in three of the downtown schools. If these prove successful they will be gradually extended until all of the schools are supplied. These miniature libraries will contain only books that will aid in developing manly and womanly traits in the boys and girls and that will have a tendency to elevate their moral natures. The books will be approved by a committee of the Board of Education and of prominent citizens interested in education. It is the belief of those who are urging the innovation that once the libraries are started there will be many donations of suitable books from friends of the children.

Bibliographical Notes

"Law, legislative and municipal reference libraries" is the title of an exhaustive manual by J. B. Kaiser, which the Boston Book Co. now has in press. It will make a work of over 400 pages, and is the first book to cover this field.

The attention of librarians is called to two useful lists. The first is a systematic list of German novels and stories arranged according to their main subjects, very closely cataloged under the headings of occupations, of geography, and of history by period, which fills pages 1207-1246 of *Hand-Katalog der neueren deutschen Literatur*, 1911-12. The second is a list of German dramatic literature in *Theater-Katalog von Reclams Universal-Bibliothek*, which gives the plays in alphabetical order of titles with number of characters. This is

often necessary in the selection of plays for the use of colleges and schools.

MR. JAMES WARRINGTON, of Philadelphia, owns what is perhaps the most valuable library of early American and English music, in private hands. He has spent fifty years in collecting material for a "History of the music of the common people of Great Britain and America." This subject has been overlooked or treated in a very inadequate manner by historians. Mr. Warrington has collected books and material for this purpose; books have been indexed, manuscript copies made of such as could not be bought, bibliographies compiled, and as a result the library with its apparatus now contains the most complete account of early American music and is fuller than any other collection with regard to Great Britain. As Mr. Warrington is advancing in years he would like to see the collection in some safe repository, where he could continue and complete his investigations (already far advanced). The collection has been pronounced by competent persons of inestimable value; for there is no doubt, that if dispersed, no such collection can again be formed. It has been formed with the definite intention of having in one place in the United States all the material necessary to the student, and will give to the library securing it precedence in that particular field.

AN index to reference lists published in library bulletins during 1913, compiled by Marion F. Bonner, of the Providence Public Library, is published in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

CATALOGUE of the General Theological Library, Boston, Massachusetts; a dictionary catalogue of religion, theology, sociology and allied literature. 313 p.

CLASSIFIED catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1907-1911. Part VI, English fiction; Fiction in foreign languages. 1913. p. 1733-2020.

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

WOMEN

A list of books for women in the home and in business. Seattle Public Library. 45 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE

Doane, Duane Howard. Sheep feeding and farm management. Ginn, 1912. 3 p. bibl. \$1.

ARGUMENTATION

Gardiner, John Hays. The making of arguments. Ginn, 1912. bibl. \$1.

BACTERIOLOGY

Moore, Veranus Alva, M.D., and Fitch, Clifford P. Exercises in bacteriology and diagnosis for veterinary students and practitioners. Ginn. 3 p. bibl. \$1 n.

BROWULF

Beowulf; edited with introduction, bibliography, notes, glossary, and appendices, by W. J. Sedgwick. 2. ed. Longmans. 9 p. bibl. \$3 n. (Univ. of Manchester pub.)

BRAZIL

Castro e Almeida, Eduardo de. Inventário dos documentos relativos ao Brasil existentes no arquivo de marinha e ultramar. Rio de Janeiro, Bibliotheca Nacional, 1909. (In *Anuário da Bibliotheca Nacional*, p. 1-653.)

BRIDGES

Steinman, David Bernard. Suspension bridges and cantilevers, their economic proportions and limiting spans. 2. ed., rev. Van Nostrand, 1913. 10 p. bibl. 50 c. (Van Nostrand's science ser.)

BRIEUX, EUGENE

Woodruff, Eleanor B., comp. Reading list on Eugène Brioux. (In *Bull. Bibl.*, Jan., 1914. p. 5-6.)

CHURCH WORK

Elliott, Ernest Eugene. Making good in the local church. Revell. 5 p. bibl. 35 c. n.

COKE

Belden, A. W. Metallurgical coke. Gov. Pr. Off., 1913. 3 p. bibl. (U. S., Dept. of Interior, Bu. of Mines, technical paper 50.)

COMMERCE

Usher, Abbott Payson. The history of the grain trade in France, 1400-1710. Harvard Univ., 1913. 10 3/4 p. bibl. \$2 n.

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Esmein, Adhémar, i. e., Jean Paul Hippolyte Emmanuel Adhémar. A history of continental criminal procedure, with special reference to France; translated by John Simpson. . . Little, Brown, 1913. 8 p. bibl. \$4.50 n. (Continental legal history ser.)

DISSERTATIONS, DOCTORAL

Flagg, Charles A., comp. A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1912. [Issued by the Library of Congress, 1913.] 106 p.

EGYPT

Catalogue of books relating to Egypt and Western Asia, including items on Barbary States, the Balkans and Caucasus. London, George Salby, 1913. 24 p.

Special list on Egypt. (In *Bull. of Nottingham [Eng.] Library*, Mar., 1914. p. 22-24.)

FRENCH LITERATURE

Henning, George Neely, ed. Representative French lyrics of the nineteenth century. Ginn. 4 p. bibl. \$1. (International modern language ser.)

GENEALOGY

Genealogies in Maine State Library (continued). (In *Bull. of the Maine State L.*, Jan., 1914. p. 6-16.)

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Holmes, Arthur. The age of the earth. Harper, 1913. 6 p. bibl. 75 c. n. (Harper's library of living thought.)

GRAMMAR

Green, Alex. The dative of agency; a chapter of Indo-European case-syntax. Lemcke & Buechner, 1913. 4 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Columbia Univ. Germanic studies.)

HEREDITY

Morgan, Thomas Hunt. Heredity and sex. Lemcke & Buechner, 1913. 27 1/2 p. bibl. \$1.75 n. (Columbia Univ. lectures.)

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

List of popular books on household science. University of Illinois Library. 4 p.

Special list of recent books on housekeeping. (In *Bull. of the Osterhout F. L.*, Wilkes-Barré, Pa., 1914. p. 70-72.)

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Leake, Albert H. Industrial education, its prob-

lems, methods and dangers. Houghton Mifflin, 1913. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

KITTREDGE, GEORGE LYMAN

Anniversary papers by colleagues and pupils of George Lyman Kittredge; presented on the completion of his twenty-fifth year of teaching in Harvard University, June, 1913. Ginn, 1913. 6 p. bibl. \$5.

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Bacon, Benjamin Wisner. Theodore Thornton Munger, New England minister. Yale University, 1913. 6 p. bibl. \$3 n.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

A special list on municipal affairs and allied subjects. (In *Bull. of P. L.*, Lynn, Mass., N. D., 1913. p. 8-12.)

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NUMISMATICS

List of works in the New York Public Library relating to numismatics. Part II. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jan., p. 59-86.)

PAINTING

Crowe, Sir Joseph Archer, and Cavalcaselle, Giovanni Battista. A history of painting in north Italy, Venice, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, Ferrara, Milan, Friuli, Brescia, from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. Edited by Tancred Borenius. 3 v. 2. ed. Scribner, 1912. 29 p. bibl. \$18 n.

PENSIONS

Elmer, Mrs. E. O., comp. Reading list on pensions. (In *Bull. of the Philippine L.*, D., 1913. p. 60-63.)

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

Ackley, Clarence E. An analytical outline of physiology and hygiene; designed to simplify the study of these important sciences. Flanagan. 3 p. bibl. 50 c.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Leacock, Stephen Butler. Elements of political science. Rev. ed. Houghton Mifflin, 1913. bibl. \$1.75 n.

POULTRY HOUSES

A selected list of books on poultry houses. (In *Bull. of St. Louis P. L.*, Feb., 1914. p. 44.)

PSYCHIATRY

A bibliography of psychiatry. (In *Cong. Record*, Jan. 30, 1914. p. 2733-2735.)

RAABE, WILHELM KARL

Raabe, Wilhelm Karl. Die schwarze Galeere; geschichtliche Erzählung. Edited . . . by Charles Allyn Williams. Oxford Univ., 1913. 3 p. bibl. 60 c. (Oxford German ser.)

RILEY, JAMES WHITCOMB

The complete works of James Whitcomb Riley. . . 6 v. Biog. ed. Bobbs-Merrill, 1913. 58 p. bibl. \$12.

SCOTLAND

Black, George F., comp. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Scotland. Part I. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jan., 1914. p. 11-58.)

SOCIAL SERVICE

Raffety, W. Edward. Brothering the boy; an appeal for person, not proxy, in social service. Griffith & Rowland, 1913. 5 1/2 p. bibl. 75 c. n.

Wisconsin.—Committee of Fifteen. Social and civic work in country communities; report of a subcommittee of the Committee of Fifteen appointed by the state superintendent of schools to investigate conditions in the rural schools of Wisconsin; prepared by County Supt. Ellen B. Macdonald and others. Madison, Wis., Democrat Pr., 1913. 3 p. bibl. (Wis. Dept. of Educ. bull.)

SOCIALISM

Greenberg, David S. Socialist Sunday school curriculum approved by the committee on education and adopted by the membership of the Socialist School Union of Greater New York. Socialist Sch. Pub. Assn., 1913. 5 p. bibl. 35 c.

STOMACH

Barclay, Alfred E., M.D. The stomach and œsophagus; a radiographic study. Macmillan, 1913. 21½ p. bibl. \$3 n.

Bolton, Charles, M.D. Ulcer of the stomach. Longmans. bibl. \$4.20 n.

TAXATION

Material on taxation and assessment in the Municipal Reference Library of New York City. Part II. Ja., 1914. broadside.

TECHNOLOGY

Binghamton Public Library. Books in the library on building, foundry practice, machine shop practice, plumbing, roads and pavements, steel, civil engineering. 3. ed. Binghamton, 1913. 25 p. Ti.

TUBERCULOSIS

Kelynack, Theophilus N., M.D., ed. The tuberculosis year book and sanatoria annual. v. 1, 1913-1914. G. E. Stechert. 6½ p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

TUNNELING

Brunton, David William, and Davis, John Allen. Safety in tunneling. Gov. Pr. Off., 1913. 3 p. bibl. (U. S., Dept. of Interior, Bu. of Mines, miners' cir. 13.)

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT

Farwell, Parris Thaxter. Village improvement. Sturgis & Walton, 1913. 6½ p. bibl. \$1 n. (Farmers' practical library.)

VOTING, PREFERENTIAL

Detroit Public Library. Preferential voting. Municipal ownership. Selected bibliographies, 1914. 14 p.

Communications

ON PRICES OF BOUND VOLUMES

Editor Library Journal:

It seems to me that libraries should be warned against the exorbitant prices charged by certain brokers of books for books and periodicals for which they believe there is a strong demand. This library has recently had experiences confirming this opinion.

The late Dr. Thwaites once said that newspapers were worth no more than a maximum of \$10.00 per year, yet this library was quoted a set of the *National Intelligencer* of Washington, 1845-55, 10 years, uncollated, at \$225.00 or \$22.50 a volume.

This price is the more absurd when we take into consideration that a set of the same journal for the years 1826-45 was being offered at the very same time for \$38.00 or less than \$2.00 a volume, and more than this, when it was found that the volumes as offered were incomplete and lacking certain numbers, the price was reduced.

A similar instance occurred this year in regard to the *Real Estate Record*, the back volumes of which were offered by the publishers at \$8.00 a year, some volumes bound and some unbound, when at the same time we were able to secure a run of 24 years, 1880-1903, in a first-class bound condition at \$1.50

a year, and these being bound 2 volumes to the year made a cost of 75 cents per volume bound instead of \$4.00.

It seems to me that libraries ought to make a stand against being held up by book dealers who are nothing but book brokers carrying no stock of books, and who think only that libraries want these things, and, therefore, ought to pay well for them.

Yours very truly,

F. K. W. DRURY, Assistant Librarian,
University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.

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Editor Library Journal:

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The James V. Brown Library, Williamsport, Pa.

A QUERY

The Library Journal:

I have searched many times for an article which ought to be in the first volume of "Poole" on the Japanese art of arranging flowers. *Harper's Magazine* or *Century* (or *Scribner's Monthly*) should contain it, according to my memory. I can remember the illustrations perfectly—the various flowers sketched in outline and numbered to show the scheme. Can anyone tell where this article is to be found?

L. F. PHILBROOK, Librarian.

Russell Library, Middletown, Conn.

Library Calendar

Mar. 12. Chicago Library Club, Chicago Public Library.

April 9. Chicago Library Club, Chicago Public Library.

April 21. Milwaukee Library Club.

May 25-30. American Library Association, annual meeting, Washington.

Aug. 31-Sept. 4. Library Association (English), annual meeting, Oxford.



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Hartland, Legend of Perseus, 3 vols., London, 1894.
L. E. and D. Philosophical Magazine, 3d series, vol. 27, 5th series, vol. 5.
Hatton, Digest of City Charters, Chicago, 1906.
Sabatier, Religions of Authority and the Religion of the Spirit, N. Y., 1904.
Doan, Religion and the Modern Mind, Boston, 1909.
Chantepié de la Saussaye, Manual of the Science of Religion, London, 1891.
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